The Literary Digest

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST
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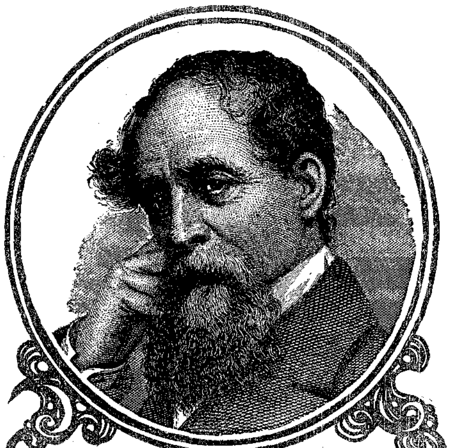

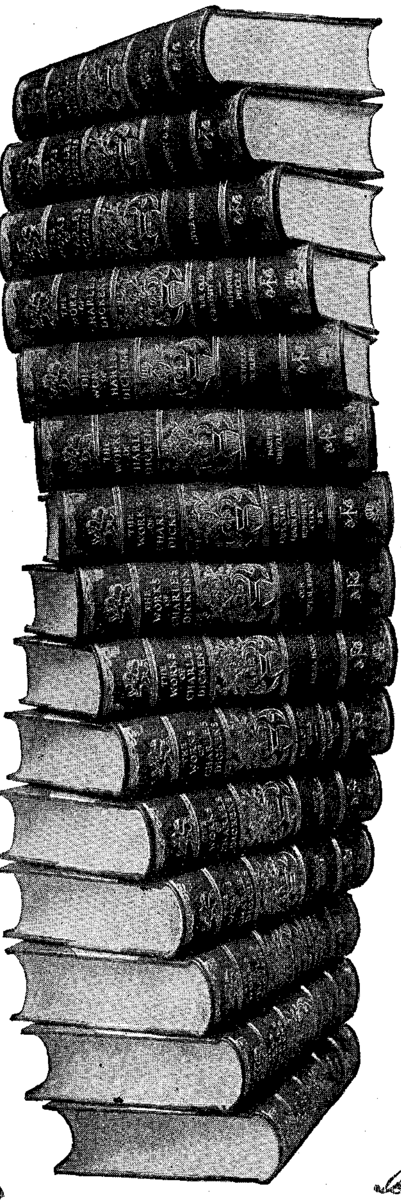

Of the Pickwick Papers

John Forster, in his standard "Life of Charles Dickens," says:

"The popularity achieved by Dickens after the first few instalments of 'Pickwick' was a thing without its like in the history of literature. The people at this time talked of nothing else; tradesmen recommended their goods by using its name, and its sale, outstripping at a bound that of all the famous books of the century, had reached a number at that time astonishing. Judges on the bench and boys in the street, gravity and folly, the young and the old, those who were entering life and those who were quitting it, alike found it to be irresistible."

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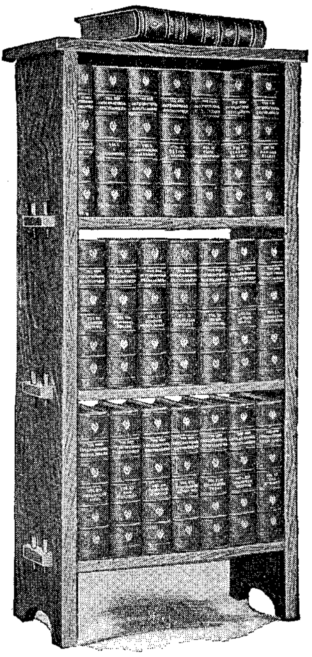

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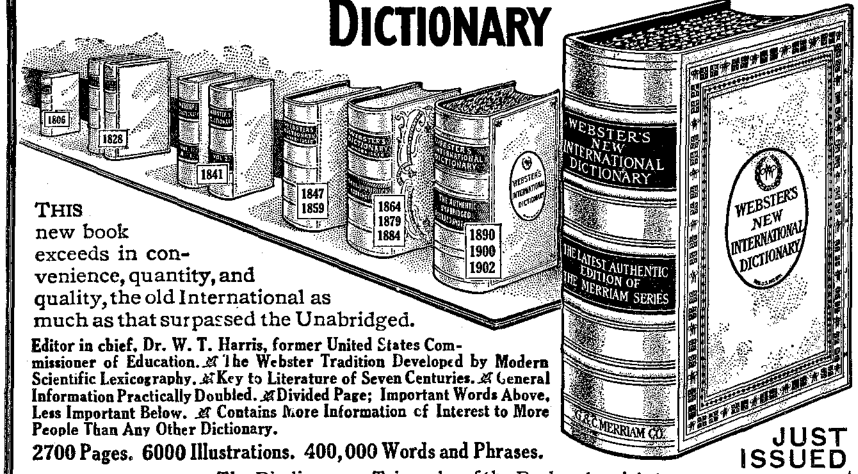
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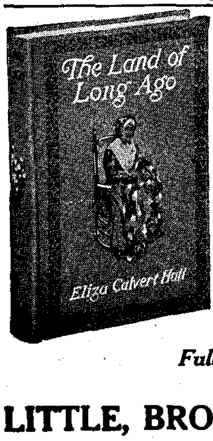

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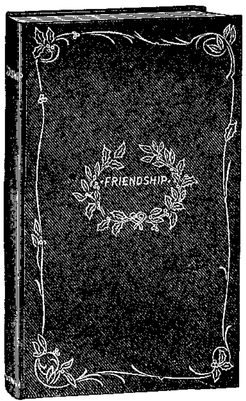

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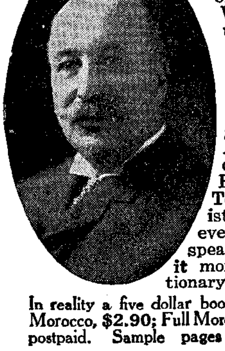

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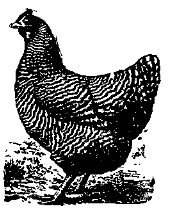

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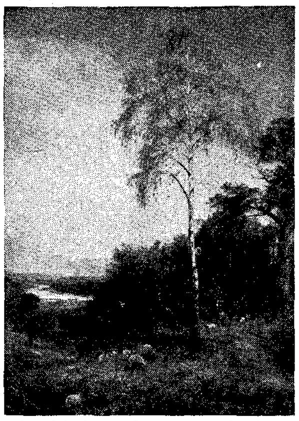

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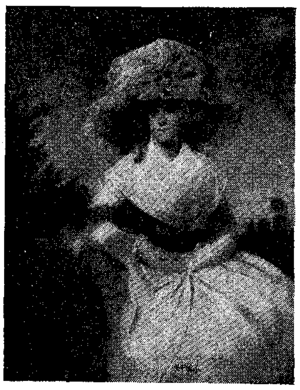

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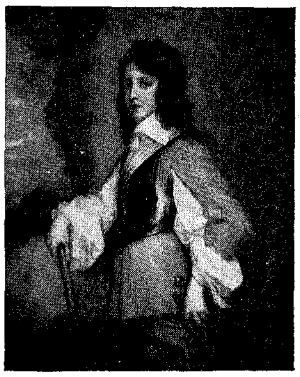

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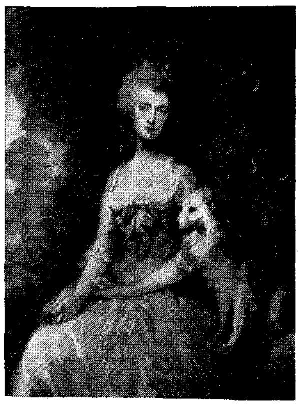

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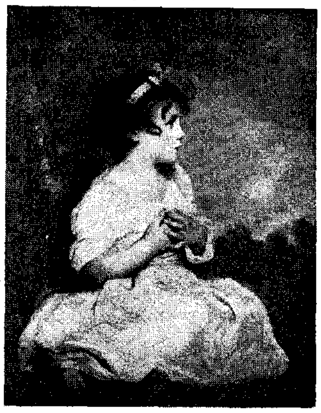

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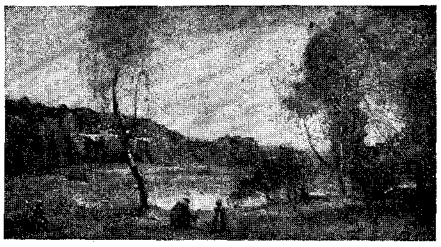

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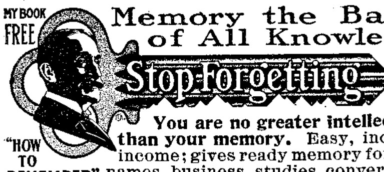

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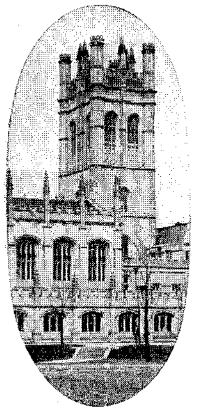

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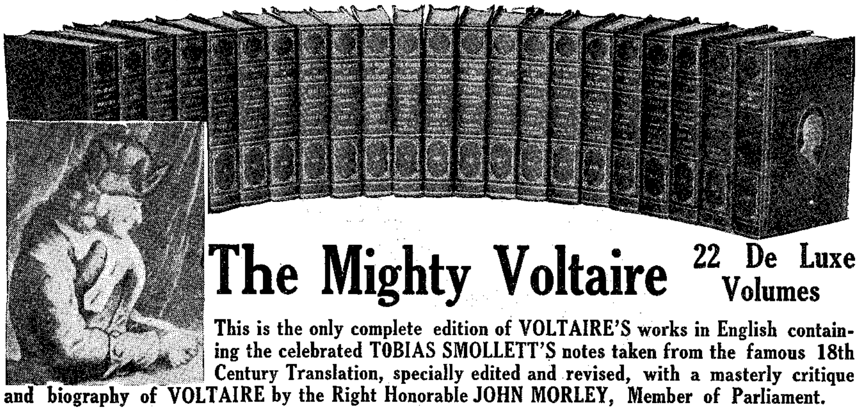

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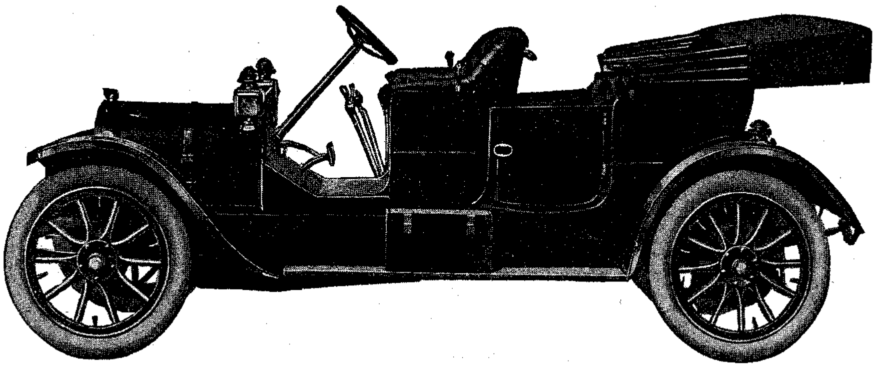

The latest tendencies in gasoline car design are each year revealed at the great automobile show held in London where the principal makers of the world, including this company, exhibit their products. The well-known English trade journal, the "Autocar," thus reviews the principal mechanical features of the show which has just been held:

> "There is no doubt that the practice of casting the cylinders en bloc is growing. With the bloc engine, there is a growing tendency to include the inlet and exhaust passages within the casting, so that the exterior piping of the engine is reduced to extreme simplicity. The tendency to lengthen the stroke is even more apparent than last year."

Now, consider the features of the White corresponding to those above mentioned. The four cylinders are cast en bloc. The stroke is longer in proportion to the bore than in any other American machine. It is the only American-built engine wherein the inlet and exhaust passages are included within the engine casting.

The situation confronting the purchaser of a gasoline automobile is this: first of all, he may purchase a White gasoline car which has the latest features of the leading 1910 foreign cars; secondly, he may, by paying double the White price, obtain a foreign car which has the same specifications as the White; or thirdly, if he decides in favor of some other American make, he has on his hands a car the design of which is at least one year behind the procession and a car which, a year or two from now, will be recognized by everyone as being behind the times.

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THE LITERARY DIGEST

PUBLIC OPINION (New York) combined with THE LITERARY DIGEST

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TOPICS OF THE DAY

TAKING THE "BIG STICK" TO ZELAYA

"IT is possible that President Zelaya will soon be given an opportunity to tell his troubles to the marines," remarks a paragrapher in the New Orleans *Times-Democrat.* For some time United States cruisers have been gathering casually in Central-American waters, and last week our State Department severed diplomatic relations between this country and Nicaragua. The letter in which Secretary Knox made the fact known is, the press agree, practically unprecedented in certain of its features. Usually such a step is the precursor of war. In this case, however, the Secretary's note does not hint at war, but suggests rather some very vigorous international police duty. While denouncing Zelaya in scathing terms, it refers to President Taft as a friend of Nicaragua and of the other Republics of Central America, and informs Señor Rodriguez, the Nicaraguan *chargé d'affaires* at Washington, that, "altho your diplomatic quality is terminated, I shall be happy to receive you, as I shall be happy to receive the representative of the revolution, each as the official channel of communication between the Governments of the United States and the *de facto* authorities to whom I look for the protection of American interests pending the establishment in Nicaragua of a government with which the United States can maintain diplomatic relations."

When touching on the subject of Zelaya, however, Mr. Knox's words suggest to the New York *Evening Mail* "a Western sheriff's proclamation against some outlaw." In effect, says the New York *Times*, the Secretary of State does declare that it is the intention of this Government to treat Zelaya as an outlaw. Of the latter's offenses the Secretary says:

> "Since the Washington Conventions of 1907 it is notorious that President Zelaya has almost continuously kept Central America in tension or turmoil, or that he has repeatedly and flagrantly violated the provisions of the Conventions, and by a baleful influence upon Honduras, whose neutrality the Conventions were to assure, has sought to discredit those sacred international obligations, to the great detriment of Costa Rica, El Salvador, and Guatemala, whose Governments meanwhile appear to have been able patiently to strive for the loyal support of the engagements so solemnly undertaken at Washington under the auspices of the United States and of Mexico.
>
> "It is equally a matter of common knowledge that under the régime of President Zelaya republican institutions have ceased in Nicaragua to exist except in name; that public opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. . . . . . .
>
> "In view of the interests of the United States and of its relation to the Washington Conventions, appeal against this situation has long since been made to this Government by a majority of the Central-American Republics. There is now added the appeal, through revolution, of a great body of the Nicaraguan people.
>
> "Two Americans, who, this Government is now convinced, were officers connected with the revolutionary forces and therefore entitled to be dealt with according to the enlightened practise of civilized nations, have been killed by direct order of President Zelaya. Their execution is said to have been preceded by barbarous cruelties. The consulate at Managua is now officially reported to have been menaced.
>
> "There is thus a sinister culmination of an administration also characterized by a cruelty to its own citizens which has, until the recent outrage, found vent in the case of this country in a succession of petty annoyances and indignities which many months ago made it impossible to ask an American Minister longer to reside at Managua.
>
> "From every point of view it has evidently become difficult for the United States further to delay more active response to the appeals so long made to its duty to its citizens, to its dignity to Central America, and to civilization.
>
> "The Government of the United States is convinced that the revolution represents the ideals and the will of a majority of the Nicaraguan people more faithfully than does the Government of President Zelaya, and that its peaceable control is well-nigh as extensive as that hitherto so sternly attempted by the Government at Managua. . . . . . .
>
> "In these circumstances the President no longer feels for the Government of President Zelaya that respect and confidence which would make it appropriate hereafter to maintain with it regular diplomatic relations, implying the will and the ability to respect and assure what is due from one State to another."

This document, says the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, "gives notice that President Zelaya must account to the United States in person for his misdemeanors." It is this intimation, remarks the Brooklyn *Eagle*, that will appeal most strongly to the feeling of Americans. To quote:

> "If, contrary to the forms of law, even in his own country, and contrary to the established precedents of civilized warfare, Jose Santos Zelaya has taken the lives of American citizens, it is Jose Santos Zelaya, not Nicaragua, who should pay the penalty. The pursuance of his theory, in this specific case, would mean more to the prestige of the United States, and to the extension of commerce in Latin-American countries, than any other course that could be taken. Nevertheless, it can not be denied that the personal punishment of Zelaya would come pretty close to making a new precedent in modern international law. If, backed by the moral support of the United States, the Estrada revolutionists were to catch Zelaya and punish him in their own way, the new precedent would be avoided, and in some ways the outcome would be almost equally agreeable to sentiment in this country."

Our Government's drastic action in this case, declares the New York *Press*, "smacks more of the breaking up of a drunken brawl

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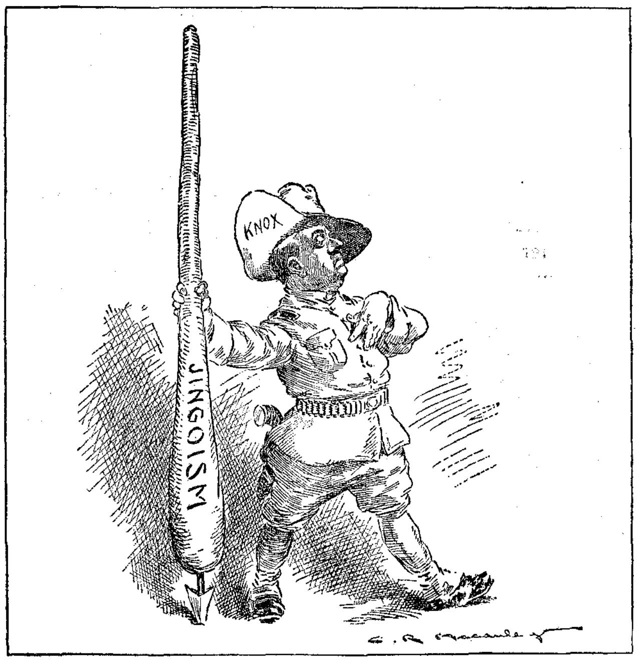
on our national doorstep than of any imperialism." And it goes on to say:

> "If Zelaya had his own people at his back it would still be right for the United States to check his seizure of Honduras and other Republics in violation of the treaty. But Nicaragua itself refuses to support his ruthless despotism. Most of that Republic wants Zelaya put down as much as the oppress Republics outside want him squelched. His own population is in arms against him, and only required our recognition of insurgent belligerency to gain the means of throwing off his galling yoke. This having been given, it will be a short time till the Nicaraguan brigand is brought to the end of his wild and insolent rule. . . . . . .
>
> "Substantially the effect of Secretary Knox's diplomatic policy is to recognize a state of anarchy in Nicaragua, and to assert that there is no way to end this anarchy but to break the power of President Zelaya.
>
> "It is settled, therefore, that Zelaya will be crusht. If the Nicaraguans in revolt against his despotism can not do that duty, then the United States must assume the burden and brush the dictator off the map of Central America, which he was ambitious to color all-Zelayan."



GIVING AN IMITATION.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

"The political existence of Zelaya is practically ended now," remarks the Brooklyn *Citizen*, which adds:

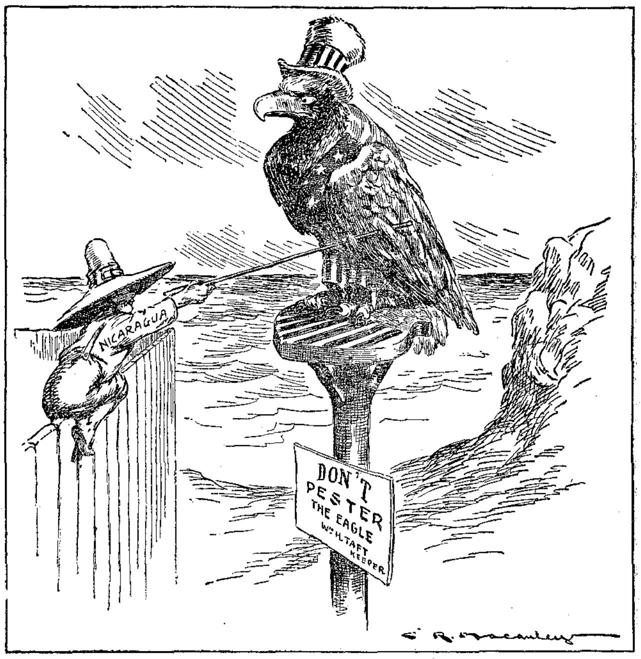
> "The future of Nicaragua, as, indeed, of the whole of Central America, was foreshadowed in the meeting of President Taft with Diaz, of Mexico, in September. The final result to be expected is the extension of the sphere of influence of Mexico over Central America with the probable enlargement of the Panama Canal Zone in which the United States will exercise undisputed control; and peace and prosperity will then take the place of brigandage, robbery, and murder prevailing now wherever and whenever adventurers can raise army enough to challenge the one in power."

In justification and explanation of this country's attitude the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* says:

> "This is not the mere arbitrary intervention of a stronger Power in the internal affairs of a weaker neighbor. By the Washington Conventions of 1907 the five independent States of Central America bound themselves in mutual obligations under the peaceful counsel of the United States and Mexico, which thus assumed a sort of implied responsibility for the maintenance of the Conventions. This Zelaya has frequently violated.
>
> "The Washington Government, with the full assent of Mexico, is thus acting within its acknowledged sphere for the protection of the whole of Central America as against Zelaya's brigandage. This country has no other interest than the peace and safety of these troubled States. Its present object is to aid the people of Nicaragua to free themselves from an irresponsible dictator and establish a republican government with which it will be possible to treat.
>
> "The incident of Zelaya's execution of two Americans, while it was the occasion of final rupture, is not now insisted on. The Secretary treats this as Zelaya's personal act. If Nicaragua shall get rid of him, the question of reparation may be in the mean while deferred. The whole purpose of the letter is to eliminate Zelaya and encourage Nicaragua toward a reasonable self-government, with the sympathy of the United States, but without any other promise of assistance."

The New York *Evening Mail* recalls President Zelaya's famous declaration, "I ridicule the United States, laugh at Germany, spit on England," and it states that under him "Nicaragua is perhaps the worst-governed country in the world." *The Times* and *The World*, however, are worried lest the course taken by Secretary Knox end the work of Mr. Root in establishing Spanish-American confidence in the disinterested purposes of the United States. Says *The World:*

> "There is no revolution in Mexico, but there are critics of the Mexican Government who vehemently declare that republican institutions do not exist there; that public opinion and the press have been throttled, and that prison has been the reward of any tendency to real patriotism. Similar indictments have been framed at one time or another against nearly all the Spanish-American Republics from the Rio Grande to Patagonia, and if the United States Government is to assume the obligation of maintaining genuine republican institutions in all countries subject to the Monroe Doctrine a new continent must be conquered. . . . . . .
>
> "The relations between the United States and Republics to the south are not easy to adjust, but no other element is so necessary as patience and forbearance, and it is not apparent that Mr. Knox has displayed much of either in handling the Nicaraguan situation. The Spanish-American Republics are expected to preserve orderly and stable governments, but the fact is notorious that citizens of the United States have a hand in nearly every revolution and that practically every insurrection draws its munitions of war from this country. The newspapers, in printing Secretary Knox's excoriation of the Zelaya Government yesterday, printed also a dispatch from Bluefields announcing the arrival of a Norwegian steamer 'from New York with arms and ammunition for the insurgents.' There will be continual trouble in Spanish-American Republics as long as American adventurers and American commercial interests with a pecuniary stake in fomenting revolution know that they can count upon the intervention of the United States Government if the nuisance can be made sufficiently obnoxious."


NICARAGUA
DON'T PESTER THE EAGLE W. H. TAFT KEEPER

ANNOYING THE EAGLE.
—Macauley in the New York *World*.

OFF TO THE WAR.

Soon after the United States transport *Prairie* steamed from Philadelphia for Central American waters with 700 marines on board she was captured on the high seas by a sandbar and held prisoner for many hours. Altho her alleged destination is Panama, she is said to carry in her hold four field-pieces, a machine-gun, camp-stores and 800,000 rounds of ammunition, which are thought to be needed less at Panama than at some other point.

WHY MEAT IS HIGHER

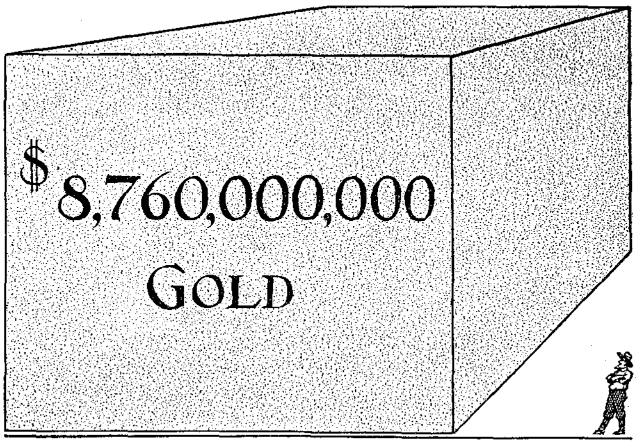
IN the midst of the annual fall crop of government reports that only amaze and stagger most of us by a bewildering array of figures, Secretary Wilson appears with an enlightening report on the painful rise in the price of meat, a subject that interests everybody. This rise in meat values accompanies the rise of other farm products, and is in part due to the rise in the price of corn used in feeding cattle. The advancing prices and increasing crops unite to make this our banner year in the value of the farm yield, which the Secretary treats before taking up the subject of meat prices. The value of the corn crop for 1909 is $1,720,000,000, leading the list of farm products, cotton coming next with a value of $850,000,000, and wheat third with $725,000,000. The hay crop is worth $665,000,000, the oats $400,000,000, and so on down the list, the grand total of farm products reaching the stunning sum of $8,760,000,000. It may give some idea of this vast amount to say that if it were in the shape of $20 gold pieces, stacked in one pile, the column would reach 700 miles in the air. If laid flat, edge to edge, the coins would reach from Alaska to the Panama Canal, with enough left over for a golden line from New York to San Francisco. If distributed, it would give us all $100 apiece, men, women, and children.

To return, however, to the rising price of meat. Secretary Wilson, it seems, has been making inquiries in fifty cities, large, middling, and little, about the difference between the wholesale and retail prices, and has made some interesting discoveries, summarized in the Washington dispatches thus:

> "For the 50 cities the total retail cost charged to customers above the wholesale cost paid by the retailers is 38 per cent. In 5 cities the rate of increase is 20 per cent. and under; in 10 cities, 21 to 30 per cent.; in 12 cities, 31 to 40 per cent.; in 12 cities, 41 to 50 per cent., and in 11 cities, over 50 per cent.
>
> "The average retail price exceeded the average wholesale price by 31.4 per cent. in the North Atlantic States, by 38 per cent. in the South Atlantic, by 38 per cent. in the North Central, 39.4 per cent. in the Western, and the highest increase was found in the South Central States, 54 per cent.
>
> "A gross profit of 20 per cent. was found in New York City and in Philadelphia, 28 per cent. in Buffalo, 36 per cent. in Boston, 17 per cent. in Baltimore, 42 per cent. in Washington, 46 per cent. in Chicago, 25 per cent. in Cincinnati, 23 per cent. in Omaha, 28 per cent. in Kansas City, 27 and 35 per cent. in Minneapolis and St. Paul, 40 per cent in Milwaukee and Detroit, 39 per cent in St. Louis, 64 per cent. in Mobile, 39 per cent. in San Francisco, 24 per cent. in Seattle, and 37 per cent. in Denver.
>
> "The lower the grade of beef the greater the percentage of gross profit. In Boston, for illustration, the rate of gross profit is nearly twice as great for beef costing 8 cents at wholesale as for beef costing 11 and 11½ cents. Low-priced beef is marked up nearly twice as much relatively as high-priced beef. In other words, perhaps it is a safe inference that the poor people pay nearly twice as much profit as the well-to-do people pay."

The retailers are not blamed, however, as their delivery service is costly and "the retail business is overdone." The next question is whether the farmer has shared in the advancing prices. We read on this point:

> "The farmer has failed to receive a share of higher beef prices with regard to the raw animal. The price-level of two-year-old steers at the farm being regarded as 100 for 1896-1900, the price



HIS GOLD-BRICK TO THE NATION.

How the value of our farm products for 1909, in the shape of a block of gold, would look to the average farmer. All the gold in circulation in the world would not yield enough material for such a block.

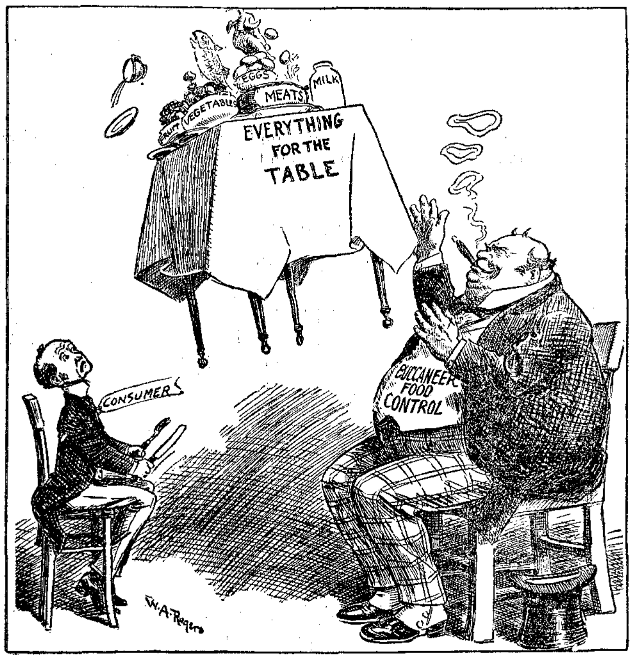
of such steers rose to 135.9 in 1900, declined to 85.5 in 1905, and rose to 100.8 in 1909, all for the date of January 1 and for prices at the farm, substantially before corn feeding had begun.

"The price of corn in 1909 at the farm is represented by 218.6 compared with 100 for the price-level of 1896–1900, and the price of the best native steers at the Chicago stock-yards in the same year is 139.9, which is much above the 'index number' for the price of the animal at the farm and much below the price of corn at the farm. The inference is that the farmer gets some return for the high-priced corn that he feeds to his steers, but not a return equal to 60 cents a bushel for his corn, which is the price for the last two years. As for the unfed steer it does not participate in the upward movement of prices in its farm value.

"The wholesale prices of fresh-beef carcasses have increased in about the same degree that the prices of steers have at the stock-yards, and the retail prices of fresh beef have kept pace with the wholesale prices.

"The increasing prices of fresh beef, therefore, are due to increasing prices of animals at the stock-yards, and this is explained by the abnormal circumstances to which the raising of beef animals has been subject in recent years.

"There has been a breaking up of range herds consequent upon the enforcement of the 'no-fence' law by the National Government and by encroachments of the settlers upon the ranges, made possible by the practise of 'dry farming.' Not all of the cattle have gone directly from the ranges to the slaughter-houses; a great portion of them has gone to farms for maturing and finishing, largely upon corn. This extra demand on the corn crop is reflected in corn prices, which are now higher than they have been since the records of the Department of Agriculture began, in 1866, except for 1881.



THE CONSUMER IS CONVINCED.
—Rogers in the New York *Herald*.

"Half a dozen years of this abnormal movement of beef cattle from ranges to the great markets began to tell upon the supply in 1908, when the deliveries fell off in a marked degree, and the decrease continued in 1909.

"The situation with regard to hogs is more fair to the farmer than the cattle situation is, but still it is apparent that during the last three years the price of corn has been too high for the price of hogs. The relative price of hogs on the farm January 1, 1909, was 147.3, as compared with 100 for the mean price of 1896–1900, and the average cost of all hogs slaughtered at principal markets in the year before was 148.1, or about the same as the farm price. The price of drest hogs of 160 pounds, in New York in 1908, stands at 145.7, and the carcasses of market pigs at Chicago at 148.4, which is approximately the number representing the relative retail price of fresh pork.

"In the case of hogs, therefore, the farmer has fully participated in the rising prices, whereas in the case of the farmer's cattle the unfed animals are barely as valuable as they were nine to fourteen years ago, and had not the price of corn ascended to a high figure, perhaps he would not have shared in the higher beef prices."

"One may collect from these data," says the New York *Globe*, "that the retail prices of meat are more likely to go higher than to come down, unless there is a material cheapening in the price of feed."

Another explanation of the high price of meat is given in the following editorial in the New York *World*:

"The statement submitted by Armour & Company in connection with the listing of a bond issue of $30,000,000 on the Stock Exchange shows the packing industry to be even more profitable than had popularly been supposed. The company by its own showing made a gross profit of $10,582,000 for the year on a capital stock of $20,000,000 and earned a surplus of $7,127,926, or the equivalent of a dividend of 35.6 per cent.

"Here is something more than the potentiality of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice. It is avarice itself in the manufacture and sale of a necessity of life. Armour & Company by their own admission have justified the charges of extortion brought against the Beef Trust.

"In the light of this enormous profit the explanation of the high price of meat recently made by the chairman of the packers' committee requires modification. That explanation was in effect that the packer, being obliged to pay a higher price for live stock, passed on the additional cost to the dealer, who in turn shifted it to the consumer. This, however, is not the whole story of the rise of mess beef from $8.85 a barrel in 1906 to $13.20 in 1908. For its full understanding there must be taken into account the millions in surplus profits reserved by the packers to convince Wall Street of the safe and lucrative nature of their business.

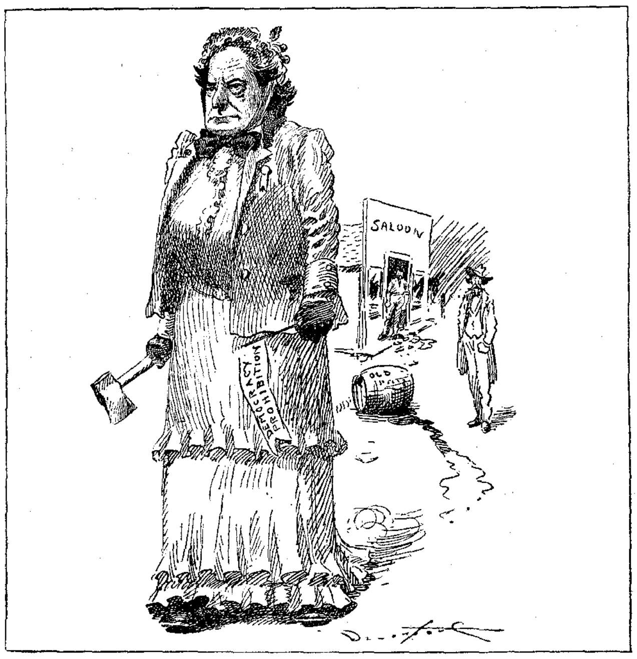
"It is the necessity the consumer is under of payment of 35 per cent. profit and guaranteeing bond issues that makes meat dear."

ALABAMA'S ANTIPROHIBITION VOTE

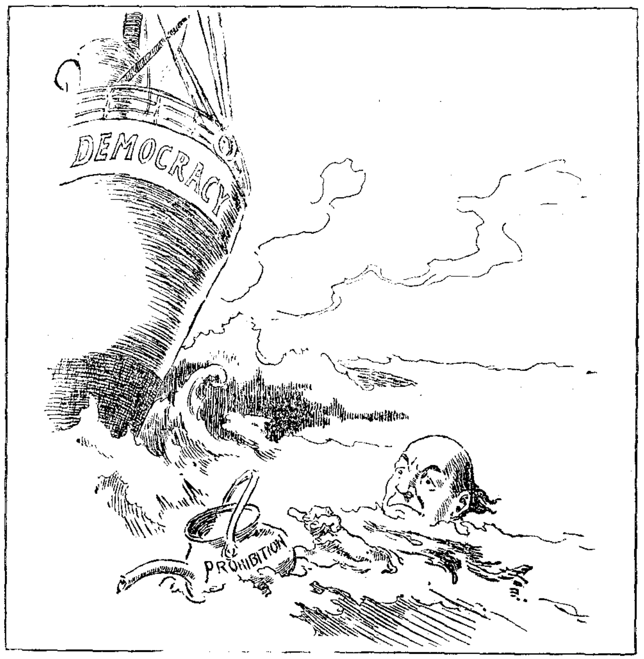
CLOSE on the heels of the announcement that Mr. Bryan has enlisted himself in the prohibition cause and that he may make it a Democratic issue in the next National campaign, comes the news of the rejection of a prohibition amendment to the Alabama State Constitution. This action seems to some observers to indicate the "high-water mark" of the prohibition movement in the South, the Savannah *News* (Dem.) calling it a "backset for prohibition, not only in that State but also in other Southern States in which prohibition is in force by legislative enactment and not by a vote of the people." The Baltimore *News* (Ind.) believes it to be "the most decisive setback the cause of prohibition has yet had in the South," while the Omaha *World-Herald* (Dem.) finds here a deliberate choice on the part of the people of Alabama, who, having tried both ways, seem "to have resolved against prohibition."

We are, however, reminded by many editors that the "defeat of the amendment does not change the situation in Alabama," for the stringent law passed two years ago by the legislature prohibiting the sale of intoxicants remains, as the Knoxville *Sentinel* (Dem.) puts it, "precisely as it was before the election." Thus the Raleigh *News and Observer* (Dem.) finds that Alabama's policy of dealing with the liquor traffic is still defined by this law, and says further:

"It was accepted by most of the State, but in several large cities the law was not enforced and Governor Comer and other leaders determined to secure such amendments to the law as would prevent the open violations in those cities. The legislature passed the desired amendments. Then the Governor and others thought it would be best to make the State Prohibition Law a part of the State Constitution and submitted it to the people. On Monday a majority of the voters of Alabama declined to ratify the proposed amendments to the Constitution, and so State prohibition remains in Alabama upon the same basis as in North Carolina. The leaders of the opposition to the Comer amendment everywhere declared that State prohibition was not an issue, and that their fight was upon continued agitation and the incorporation of measures extra



CARRIE NATION BRYAN.
—Davenport in the New York *Evening Mail.*



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BRYAN'S LAST STRAW.
—Mayer in the New York *Times.*

PROHIBITION'S NEW RECRUIT.

stringent. Therefore the only result, so far as State prohibition is concerned, is that the act is not made a part of the Constitution and the Weakly amendments are not added to the law."

Practically the same interpretation is made by such papers as the Providence *Journal* (Ind.), the Baltimore *American* (Rep.), the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), and the Augusta *Chronicle* (Dem.). The Nashville *Banner* (Dem.), too, thinks the result of the election in no wise a defeat for the principle of prohibition, but a "distinct and pronounced defeat" of those extremists who sought "to make the prohibition policy a fundamental doctrine of government and to place such a bar against any reactionary sentiment as would greatly increase the difficulties of any effort for modification, or to render any change impracticable." According to this paper many conservative citizens who had favored prohibitory legislation protested against this drastic plan as premature and unwise, and "opposed the ratification of the amendment, and their strength, united with the antiprohibition forces, carried the day." Since "all the State has done is to refuse to make abstinence a constitutional question" the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.) is hopeful that "the Alabama verdict may prove hardly more than a temporary check to the impetus of the extraordinary wave of prohibition sentiment."

Other papers concur with the Buffalo *Express* (Ind. Rep.), which sees no indication of "a revulsion of sentiment against the prohibition movement in the South," and is convinced that "in this case the amendment was lost because of its extremely drastic character." To quote, for instance, from the Indianapolis *News* (Ind.), "the people of Alabama simply said that there were limits beyond which the State should not be allowed to go in its effort to control personal habits and the management of domestic and private affairs." The extreme prohibition element failed, asserts the Washington *Herald* (Ind.), because they "sadly overdid the thing," and the defeat, in the words of the Richmond *News-Leader* (Dem.), is not for prohibition, but "for prohibition gone wild and mad." According to the Alabama papers this vote does not imply a desire for a return of the liquor traffic. Thus the Birmingham *Ledger* (Dem.) affirms that "Alabama has closed one line of trade within her borders and will never reopen it," and the Montgomery *Advertiser* (Dem.), a consistent opponent of the amendment as "destructive of personal liberty," takes a definite stand for the enforcement of the existing laws, for "this is the sentiment of the great host of Alabamians who voted against the constitutional amendment."

Press dispatches from Birmingham tell of unusual excitement on the day of the election:

> "While the voting was in progress in this city women and children gathered at all the polling-places and prayed and sang that the amendment might win. The liquor men placed bands of music around the four voting-places to-day to drown out the prayers and singing. Deputy sheriffs and extra policemen were on duty around the polls, and the excitement was intense. When the women began singing and praying the bands struck up 'Dixie' or some rag-time music.
>
> "Each polling-place was enlivened by its quota of fist-fights, there being so many that it was impossible to keep track of them. Feeling was so high that a few words were sufficient to bring on a blow. Practically every other voter was challenged and required to make affidavit that he was a qualified elector. This delayed the casting of the ballots considerably, but in spite of these handicaps the vote was heavy."

SECRETARY MEYER'S NAVY REFORMS

THE emancipation of the Secretary of the Navy is one of the most dramatic events of the week. Hitherto the Secretary, a civilian confronted with the baffling technicalities and complexities of the Navy's problems, has appeared to be in the position of one dominated and overawed by his eight bureau chiefs, with their superior technical knowledge, glitter, and authority. His embarrassment, we may imagine, was increased by the rivalry and friction between the chiefs themselves, each clinging jealously to his own little share of authority, even when this meant an overlapping of functions, with consequent confusion and inefficiency. Now Secretary Meyer, by what seems to be a master-stroke, has apparently freed himself from the influence of these petty and perplexing tyrannies. The outstanding feature of Mr. Meyer's reorganization, which went into effect on December 1, is that it gives him a sort of cabinet or advisory board made up of four naval experts. His plan, says the Boston *Transcript* (Ind. Rep.), will result in a concentration of power, thereby simplifying administration and preventing duplication and waste. Summarized, the chief changes introduced are:

"The selection of four responsible advisers on subjects within the four groups into which duties of the Department fall, to be known as the Aid for Material, the Aid for Personnel, the Aid for Operations of the Fleet, and the Aid for Inspections.

"The grouping of the bureaus into two divisions of material and personnel, according to the nature of their duties.

"The establishment of a Division of Operations of the Fleet.

"The establishment of a comprehensive inspection system.

"The establishment of a modern and efficient cost-keeping system in the Navy Department and at navy-yards.

"The separation of navy-yard work into two divisions of hulls and machinery.

"The abolishment of the Board of Construction.

"The abolishment of the Bureau of Equipment."

These changes are regarded as a substantial triumph for the line officers in the long rivalry between the line and the staff. "All in all," declares the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.), "the Meyer reforms are the most far-reaching in the history of the Navy." William E. Chandler, a former Secretary of the Navy, comments on these reforms as follows:

"The grouping of the affairs of the Navy under general divisions, including the operation of the fleet, personnel, material, and the inspection, seems to me to be an admirable conception. So also the provisions made for conducting the work of the Navy at the navy-yards.

"Hereafter the Secretary of the Navy, with his aids, will properly control the whole Navy personnel and material, while the bureaus and their chiefs will attend specifically and directly to the detailed work connected with such material, such as the ships, their hulls, their ordnance, supplies for navigation and medicine and surgery. The Bureau of Yards and Docks, according to the provisions of the order, has its own peculiar province. The abolition of the Bureau of Equipment seems to be not unwise, and doubtless will be permitted by Congress."

The certain effect, thinks the Philadelphia *Public Ledger* (Ind.), "will be to eliminate 'bureaucracy,' inefficiency, and extravagance, in so far as such elimination is humanly possible, from the administration of our naval affairs." Says the New York *World* (Ind. Dem.):

"Under the old system the Secretary of the Navy has been at the mercy of the bureau chiefs. While his subordinates, they were each virtually supreme in matters pertaining to one bureau or another. They were his chief reliance, and naturally, each sought to impose his ideas upon the Secretary. The creation of an advisory council of four officers of rank and experience to act as advisers to the Secretary of the Navy restores him to a position of real authority and responsibility. And particularly as his advisers are to be 'officers of rank and experience' and not merely bureau chiefs in love with their own notions and prejudices, the Navy as an effective military power on the sea should benefit by the change."

And *The Times* (Ind. Dem.) remarks:

"Under the system now established it will no longer be possible for a commandant of the navy-yard to receive an order to send to sea at once a ship out of which the boilers were taken on an order from another bureau received the previous week. It puts an end to conflict and confusion. It coordinates, consolidates, and promotes the effectiveness of the establishment. There will be opposition, but these are reforms which have long commended themselves to enlightened minds. They are necessary, they are logical, and we have little doubt but that they will be permanent."

The "advisory-council" device, the New York *Evening Post* (Ind.) points out, gives to a small council of men who are actually at the head of the Navy's affairs power to formulate policies. To quote:

"Both in the Civil War and in that with Spain it was necessary to create such a council after the outbreak of war. Unquestionably this arrangement will place enormous power in the hands of the four 'aids' to the Secretary, as the new advisers are to be called. But here, again, everything will depend upon the unselfishness and devotion of the men in the highest places. Beyond doubt, however, the new arrrangement will more than ever suggest the need of strong Secretaries of the Navy, able to hold in check any imperialistic or jingoistic tendencies on the part of their subordinates wherever placed."

The same paper goes on to say:

"One recommendation for reform is not to be found in Secretary Meyer's preliminary statement of the coming reorganization of the Navy Department. There is no suggestion that the 'political navy-yards' which exist only by grace of the Senators and Congressmen in whose States they are located, be done away with. The Secretary, or the President, with the moral courage to grapple with this question, is yet to be developed. Yet there lies an opportunity for enormous saving, to say nothing of the release of officers for other duties than policing some obscure naval station, like that at New Orleans, or the one at Port Royal, S. C., whose useless drydock no battle-ship can reach because of a lack of sufficient water in the channel."

As an indication of the new spirit of economy in the Government departments it is interesting to note that Secretary Meyer reduces the estimates for the Navy by 10 per cent., and Secretary of War Dickinson asks $8,000,000 less for the War Department than was actually appropriated by Congress for the present fiscal year.

J. P. MORGAN AND THE EQUITABLE

VISIONS of vast financial aggrandizement are seen by some of the financial writers in J. P. Morgan's purchase from Thomas F. Ryan of a controlling interest in the shares of The Equitable Life Assurance Society. Imposing lists of insurance companies, banks, trust companies, and trusts are given in which Mr. Morgan has "absolute control" or "preponderating influence," until it appears from one such tabulation that he controls more money than there is in the country. One table even puts the National City Bank, the Standard-Oil institution, under his influence. Turning from such statements to the more sober journals, we find the New York *Tribune* stating that it is "generally recognized" that by his control of the stock of this great insurance company Mr. Morgan will "be able to increase greatly his influence in Wall-Street affairs," and a number of papers note that he can now unite the First National Bank and the National Bank of Commerce, if he desires, into a financial institution more powerful than Standard Oil's National City Bank. Then, if the scheme for a central bank goes through, Mr. Morgan could offer a stronger bank for the purpose than the Rockefellers could. A very practical moral of the situation is exprest by a banker quoted in the New York *Journal of Commerce*, who remarks feelingly that now "any large borrower in this town who incurs Mr. Morgan's displeasure will merit all the sympathy any one can give him."

The assets of The Equitable Life are figured at about $460,000,000, and those of The New York Life, also under Morgan influence, at about $495,000,000. The banks and trust companies under his influence are given as follows in *The Journal of Commerce:*

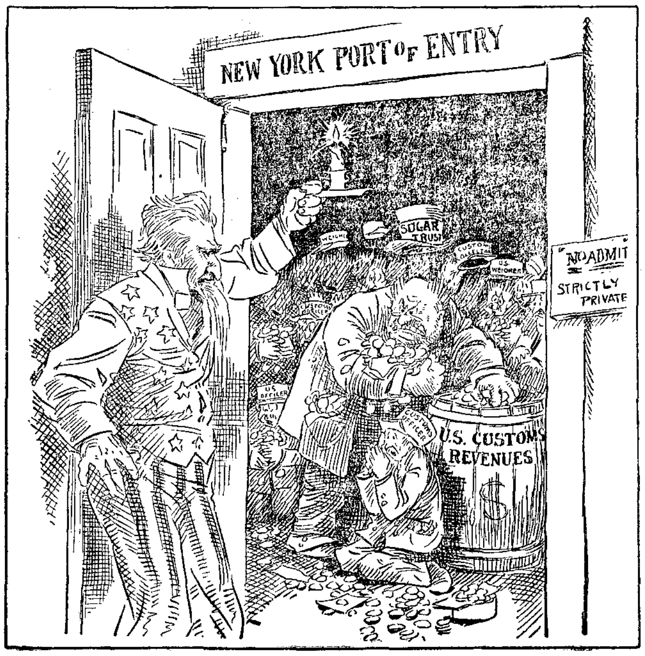
NATIONAL BANKS

	Capital.	Deposits.
Bank of Commerce	$25,000,000	$144,894,185
National City	25,000,000	187,091,040
First National	10,000,000	93,958,933
Liberty	1,000,000	19,269,943

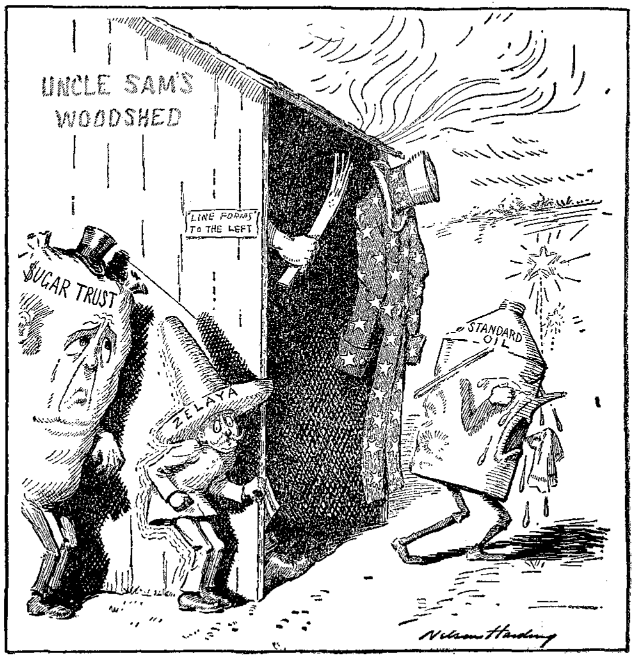
TRUST COMPANIES

Astor	$1,250,000	$13,140,600
Bankers'	3,000,000	44,431,510
Equitable	3,000,000	49,188,921
Guaranty..................	2,000,000	77,369,426
Mercantile	2,000,000	57,863,035
New York	3,000,000	51,272,200
Standard	1,000,000	15,014,129

The policy-holders in The Equitable will naturally be interested to learn how this transfer is likely to affect their interests. We have seen no intimation that the funds of the Society will be more unsafe than when they were in the control of Mr. Ryan or of James Hazen Hyde. "Mr. Morgan's power in the world, his high position, and his great fortune have come to him largely because he



SO THIS IS HIS REWARD FOR A LIBERAL PROTECTIVE POLICY?
—Darling in the Des Moines *Register and Leader*.



"NEXT!"
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

REWARDS.

has all his life been acting in a trust relation to a multitude of individuals and interests," the New York *Times* reminds us, and "it is safe to say that no other man in the country, in acquiring a majority of the shares of The Equitable Company, would have provoked so little criticism as Mr. Morgan." *The Commercial and Financial Chronicle* believes his plans "are certain to be in the interest of both the policy-holders and the general public," and thinks that whatever his motive in acquiring control, "it was not, as assumed by the sensational press, to get financial control of this big life-insurance company." It adds:

> "It would not be surprizing if, when the facts become known, it should be found that Mr. Morgan stept in merely, as he has done in so many other similar instances, to safeguard interests that might be placed in jeopardy if control were allowed to pass into the hands of unscrupulous parties.
>
> "It has been known for some time that Mr. Ryan's shareholdings in The Equitable, for which he paid such a large sum of money, were for sale. . . . Assume now that an unprincipled lot of adventurers should have acquired Mr. Ryan's interest. What, then, would have been the situation? Even with the voting trustees willing to continue their thankless task, they might then have been forced out. The policy-holders of the company are to be congratulated that this danger has been averted and that control is lodged in the person of Mr. Morgan, whose whole record is a guaranty of wise and safe action."

An opposite view is taken by the New York *World*, which says:

> "No man, whether he be J. Pierpont Morgan or Thomas F. Ryan, should be permitted to own a great life-insurance company. There is no man in the country who can safely be trusted with such power over $460,000,000 of other people's money, no matter what safeguards an insurance code may provide. Yet this is what the State of New York permits.
>
> "In the case of The Equitable the entire stock is only $100,000 and the dividends are limited by law to 7 per cent.; yet Mr. Ryan paid James Hazen Hyde $2,500,000 for $50,200 of this $100,000 in stock. The legitimate earnings from the investment were only $3,514 a year. The interest on $2,500,000 at the very modest rate of 4 per cent. is $100,000 a year. Nominally Mr. Ryan's investment meant a loss of at least *$96,486 annually*; yet he was very glad to get the Hyde stock for $2,500,000, and other bidders had previously offered twice as much. . . . . . .
>
> "It is already reported that the Morgan purchase will 'result in extensive banking alliances, probably culminating in an immense merger of trust concerns.' This is only another way of saying that the money and property of The Equitable's policy-holders are to be used to increase Mr. Morgan's financial power and influence.
>
> "Mr. Morgan's purchase of The Equitable may have an educational advantage, however, in helping the American people to arrive at a decision in regard to the desirability of a central bank. For years they have watched the steady concentration of financial power in the hands of a comparatively small number of men and are in a better position than ever before to judge of its public advantages. Now comes Mr. Morgan with his purchase of The Equitable to tighten the control still further and bring it into still fewer hands. Only a central bank, subject to Wall-Street influence, is necessary to make a money monopoly complete and impregnable."

THE SLAVE TRADE IN MEXICO

THINLY disguised under the cloak of peonage, or enforced service for debt, the wholesale buying and selling of men, women, and children flourishes to-day in the neighboring country beyond our southern border. In John Kenneth Turner's indictment of Mexico in a recent series of magazine articles it is this astounding charge that especially challenges attention. "I found Mexico," he says, "to be a land where the people are poor because they have no rights, where peonage is the rule for the great mass, and where actual chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands." In a nation of 15,000,000, with a written constitution and written laws as fair and democratic as our own, he reports "neither constitution nor laws in operation." On the henequen plantations of Yucatan and in the tobacco-fields of the Valle Nacional he found that slave labor was the rule, the market price of a slave ranging from $400 to $1,000. The native Maya slaves, he was told by the slave-owners, die off faster than they are born, while of the Yaquis, who are imported from Sonora at the rate of 500 per month, "two-thirds die during the first year of their residence in the country." When Mr. Turner asked a planter how, with this enormous death-rate, the supply of slave labor was kept up, the illuminating reply was: "All that is necessary is that you get some free laborer in debt to you, and then you have him." To quote further from Mr. Turner's amazing narrative as published in *The American Magazine* (New York):

> "The amount of the debt does not matter, so long as it is a debt, and the little transaction is arranged by men who combine the functions of money-lender and slave-broker. Some of them have

offices in Merida and they get the free laborers, clerks, and the poorer class of people generally into debt just as professional loan-sharks of America get clerks, mechanics, and office-men into debt—by playing on their needs and tempting them. Were these American clerks, mechanics, and office-men residents of Yucatan, instead of being merely hounded by a loan-shark they would be sold into slavery for all time, they and their children and their children's children, on to the third and fourth generation, and even farther, on to such a time as some political change puts a stop to the condition of slavery altogether in Mexico."

The Yaquis are natives of Sonora, a northwestern province of Mexico, whence, according to the writer, they are being exported and sold into slavery because certain Mexican officials covet their land. Altho their deportation is ostensibly a measure of pacification, the climax of twenty-four years of desultory warfare between the Yaquis and the Mexican Government, the secret at the root of the whole affair, says Mr. Turner, was revealed to him by a colonel in the Mexican army. To quote:

"For the past four years this officer has been one of those in immediate charge of transporting all the Yaqui exiles to Yucatan. I was fortunate enough to take passage on the same steamer with him returning from Progreso to Vera Cruz. He is a stout, comfortable, talkative old campaigner of about sixty years. The steamship people put us in the same stateroom, and, as the colonel had some government passes which he hoped to sell me, we were soon on the most confidential terms.

"'In the past three and one-half years,' he told me, 'I have delivered just 15,700 Yaquis in Yucatan—delivered, mind you, for you must remember that the Government never allows me enough expense money to feed them properly, and from 10 to 20 per cent. die on the journey.

"'These Yaquis,' he said, 'sell in Yucatan for $65 apiece—men, women, and children. Who gets the money? Well, $10 goes to me for my services. The rest is turned over to the Secretary of War. This, however, is only a drop in the bucket, for I know this to be a fact, that every foot of land, every building, every cow, every burro, everything left behind by the Yaquis when they are carried away by the soldiers, is appropriated for his private use by the official in authority of the locality from which they have been removed.'"

But even worse than in Yucatan, we are told, are conditions in the Valle Nacional, where, enslaved under the pretext that they are convicts, native Mexicans are so overworked and underfed that "all but a few of the slaves pass back to earth within a space of seven or eight months." To keep up the supply of labor on these tobacco plantations "15,000 new slaves are required every year." To quote Mr. Turner:

"Just as in Yucatan, the slavery of Valle Nacional is largely peonage, or labor for debt, carried to the extreme, altho outwardly it takes a slightly different form, that of contract labor. A portion of the laborers are convicts or those accused of crime. . . . . . .

"I have said that no laborer, sent to Valle Nacional to become a slave, travels the road of his own free will. There are just two ways employed to get them there. They are sent over the road either by a *jefe politico* or by a 'labor agent' working in conjunction and in perfect understanding with a *jefe politico*.

"A *jefe politico* is a civil officer who rules political districts corresponding to our counties. He is appointed by the president or by the governor of his state and is also mayor, or *presidente, ex officio*, of every town or city in his district. . . . . . .

"The methods employed by the *jefe politico*, working alone, are very simple. Instead of sending petty prisoners to terms in jail, he sells them into slavery in Valle Nacional. And as he pockets the money himself, he naturally arrests as many persons as he can. This method, so Manual Lagunas, *presidente* of Valle Nacional told me, is followed more or less by the *jefe politicos* of all the leading cities of southern Mexico."

The Valle Nacional, it seems, is in an exceptionally healthful district, the terrific death-rate among the slaves being due to overwork, brutal treatment, and starvation. As a rule *tortillas*—a kind of coarse bread—and sour beans are all they get to eat, and of these they are given only one meal a day.

When the preliminary announcement of Mr. Turner's articles appeared, *The American Magazine* received a letter of protest from a committee of "the American Colony" in Mexico City. The signers of this letter say in part:

"Your charge that peonage is the rule of the great mass and that 'chattel slavery obtains for hundreds of thousands' is as untrue as it would be were this charge made against the State of New York."

Other letters were received from Americans resident in Mexico, in many cases commending Mr. Turner's articles, in others admitting the facts but expressing a fear that their publication would "interfere with business." Others accused the writer of exaggeration. A Mr. E. S. Smith, of Tippecanoe, Ohio, who sells fruit-trees to Mexican landowners, telegraphed President Taft asking him to deny the use of the mails to *The American Magazine* on the ground that it contained a libel against the whole Mexican people and that its circulation would be "a disgrace and injury to American citizens in Mexico." In an article contributed to *The Banker's Magazine* (New York) the same Mr. Smith asserts that Mr. Turner's charges "have been proven untrue by an authoritative denial"—which seems to have escaped our notice—and he reminds us that a billion dollars of United States capital is profitably invested in Mexico.

If the charges so circumstantially presented by Mr. Turner are true, many will ask, why have we not known it before? To this *The American Magazine* replies editorially:

"Diaz controls all sources of news, and the means of transmitting it. Papers are supprest or subsidized at the pleasure of the Government. We know some of the subsidies paid even to important Mexican papers printed in English. The real news of Mexico does not get across the border. Books that truly describe the present state of things are supprest or bought up even when published in the United States."

TOPICS IN BRIEF

What the Lords seem to want is representation without taxation.—*New York World.*

Judging by the attitude of the State Department Nicaragua is in for some Knox.—*Grand Rapids Press.*

Judging from the talk its attorneys are making there is still some sand left in the Sugar Trust.—*Detroit Free Press.*

Speaking of Alabama, was Mr. Bryan a little too hasty in selecting prohibition as his newest paramount issue?—*New York World.*

If the moon expects her eclipse to become a popular feature she must choose some other hour than 3 A.M.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Pandemonium reigns in Nicaragua, but otherwise there does not seem to be anything suggestive of government.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

The mummy of Rameses has reached New York. In the good old days this would have meant another Tammany vote.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

Possibly American college men will be playing an entirely dangerless football game about the year that their small brothers celebrate an entirely "safe and sane" Fourth of July.—*New Orleans Times-Democrat.*

The Sugar Trust's scales are beginning to fall from the country's eyes.—*Baltimore Sun.*

The Sugar Trust has been maintaining a fleet of "revenue cutters" that Uncle Sam never intended.—*Boston Record.*

Apparently Mr. Knox has not yet found anybody whom Japan will accept as Minister to China.—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

Symptoms of bucking have already been aroused by Bryan's plan to hitch the Democratic donkey to the water-wagon.—*Washington Post.*

In relation to the $3,800 just paid for a small Poe volume, the thought occurs that Mr. Poe could have used the money.—*Philadelphia Public Ledger.*

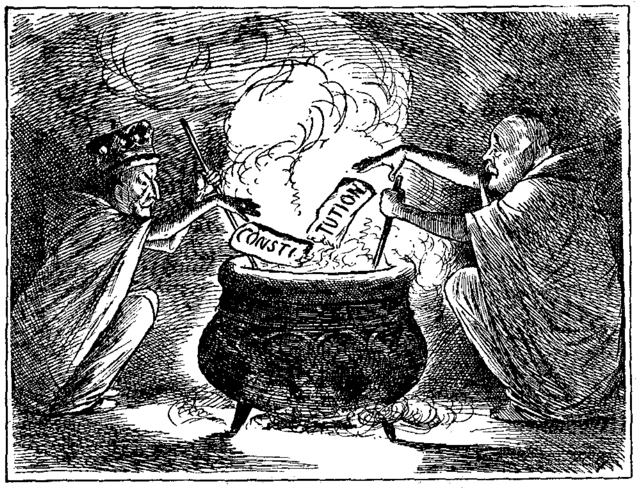
"Does a man know when he's dead?" is the question of an exchange that thrives on such problems. Ask Speaker Cannon.—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The tinkling noise one hears wafted from the South is simply Zelaya packing a few millions in gold preparatory to a hurried vacation.—*Washington Post*

"Every time I saw Cannon in reference to the subject, I was by myself and he, too, was alone," says Mr. Herman Ridder. If that does not prove there is nothing in the story, how can it be proved?—*Washington Herald.*

RADICALISM OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS

MR. G. K. CHESTERTON has now disputed nearly every popular idea except the faith in the law of gravitation and the binomial theorem. His latest onslaught is an attack on the sacred belief that the House of Lords is a great conservative body, a sheet anchor, as it were, to hold Britain from drifting into radicalism and save the country from itself. The Peers are conservative only when their own interests need conserving, Mr. Chesterton thinks. When a measure favors their own pockets, however, he says, in the London *Daily News*, the Lords "are as ready as a mob of undergraduates to go in for novelties and extravagances, so long as it is jingo novelty and Tory extravagance." Far from being a bulwark to law and order, "the House of Lords have declared war on the British Constitution" by throwing the country into the agony of a general election. This writer condemns the whole system of the British Constitution because it is an unwritten constitution. He would deny that the system works well, but remarks that the House of Peers work it, for all it is worth, in their own interest. To quote his words:



INTO THE MELTING-POT.
—*Westminster Gazette* (London).

> "People tell me that the system works well. I answer that the system does not work at all. People work the system; and it all depends on their motives whether it is worked toward—salvation or smash. From this day forward we may take it that no unwritten habit of the Constitution will be observed, if there is any one who has an interest in violating it. The letter which killeth is loose. By the letter of the law the King could pardon all the criminals and make them peers. Well, whenever any king finds it convenient to do that he will do that. By the letter a king could declare war on Europe and disband the Navy—a king will do it if ever he wants to. The old constitutional legend, in which I was brought up, that all party combatants will respect British custom breaks now and forever."

The system does not work well because the House of Peers is by no means a really conservative body. The Peers are merely a body of rich men banded to protect their own interests and ready to do the wildest things in order that this end may be accomplished. Mr. Chesterton tells us that the Peers are simply devotees to, and representatives of, "imperialism, neo-feudalism, commercial evolutionism, and the worship of Strong Men." He dismisses the idea of hereditary legislators in the following terms:

> "A hereditary House as such is likely to be a bulwark against the sweeping equality of Shelley. But there is nothing in a hereditary House as such to make it a bulwark against the piratical illusions of Mr. Kipling. There is a rough-and-ready probability that a young man who governs England because of the cradle he slept in will not be a leveler. But there is no reason at all to suppose that he will not be a jingo, or a reckless housekeeper, or a religious bigot, or an irresponsible financial adventurer, or an ambitious soldier, or simply a greedy brute."

The House of Peers is merely "a trust," this writer urges, in which the fortunes and rights of an unfairly privileged class are pooled. On this point he remarks:

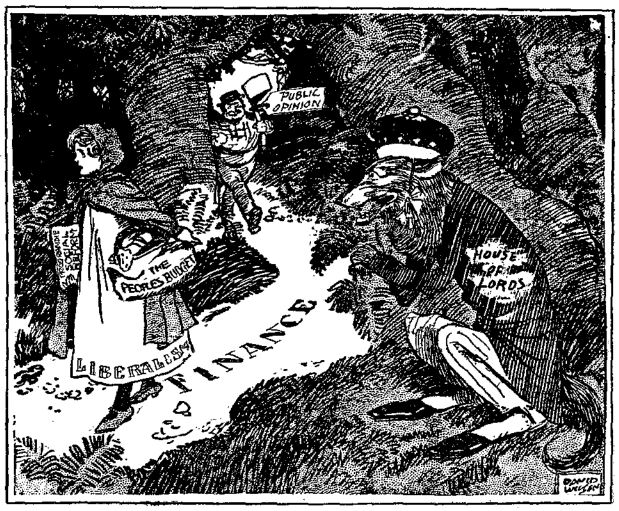
> "It is a standing business committee of the governing class (that is, of the very rich) to insure first that the wildest schemes useful to that class shall go through quickly and quietly; second, that anything opposed to such schemes shall go through slowly, doubtfully, amid deafening clamors. It is not a place for avoiding revolution; it is a place for exploiting some revolutions—and for concealing others."

The Upper House dictates what the people shall have, what they shall decide, on every subject. In fact, the Lords are much like a "yellow"-newspaper syndicate. Mr. Chesterton cites one big newspaper man who was made a peer as an instance in point, and we read:

> "The House of Lords has really much the same function as the more vulgar part of the press. It exists to turn on the limelight. It decides what violent changes shall be printed in small letters, what much milder changes shall be printed in gigantic letters. A bill is introduced to cut off every non-conformist minister's left leg; the Lords pass it, and so it is an unimportant measure. A bill is introduced to charge every millionaire a halfpenny more on his marriage license; the Lords reject it, and it becomes at once a monstrously important measure, filling the land with cries of spoliation and despair. This is the real function of the modern Lords. They have charge of the vulgar department. They manage the headlines and the loud advertisements in the great modern conspiracy of wealth. And they must be destroyed for this reason: that no nation can have a manly control of its destiny so long as a small ring of its rich (often its basest rich) can decide what things are important, what are the topics of the day. An Englishman must be free, not only as to how he votes, but as to what he votes about. This can never be, as long as the richest class can force a general election by sudden and vulgar exaggerations. I used to think it dreadful that Harmsworth was made an English Lord. But, on second thoughts, it is quite appropriate."

Mr. Chesterton is angry with Lord Lansdowne's attitude toward the budget, and remarks of the Upper House:

> "The Lords are, I should think, about the most hasty legislators that the world has known. They are more headlong and unanimous than any mob. I should say it took the crowd longer to conquer the Bastile than it took the Lords to destroy a budget. As a rule the Commons go mad with noise and insomnia talking about a bill for two months; the Lords decide on it while a man



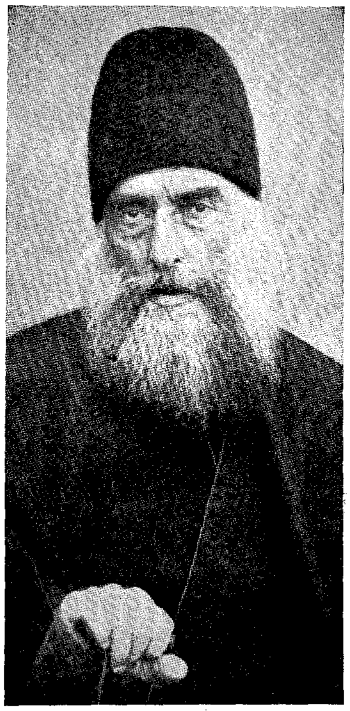
WILLING TO WOUND, AND YET AFRAID TO STRIKE.

THE WOLF—"A dainty morsel, withal! What a pity our old friend with the ax takes such an interest in her and me."
—*Daily Chronicle* (London).

might smoke a cigar. And then people have the mammoth impudence to say that the Lords are an obstacle to hasty legislation."

The London *Times* affords an opposite view in its comment on Lord Lansdowne's motion. This motion runs to the effect that the Upper House "is not justified in giving its consent to the [budget] bill until it has been submitted to the judgment of the country." On which the great daily remarks:

"Issue is thus fairly joined, and in a form so definite and precise that there can be no mistake about its meaning. The House of Lords is not going to dictate in any way, or even to suggest to the country what its financial arrangements should be. It is asked simply to decline the responsibility of passing a measure of an extraordinary kind, without an assurance which it does not now possess that the country desires its affairs to be treated in that particular way."



THE SUPER-SHAH—THE REAL RULER OF PERSIA.

Assad-ul-mulk, who is regent of Persia until the thirteen-year-old Shah reaches the age of sixteen.

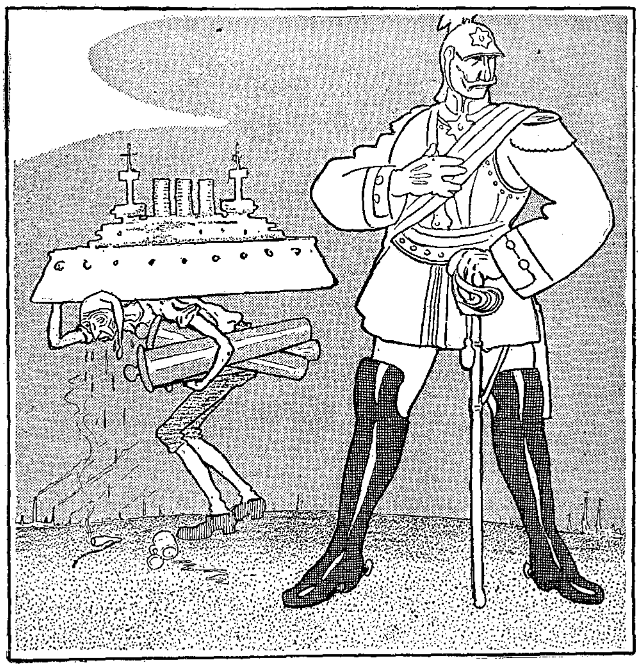
GERMAN ANTI-AMERICANISM

THE vast number of the Germans who have settled and succeeded in the United States raised high hopes at one time in the hearts of German statesmen and led them to think that America was to be Germanized, that the Fatherland was to expand its frontiers beyond the seas, and a little Deutschland, or rather, a greater Deutschland, was to be established between the Atlantic and the Pacific. German art, German literature, German music, were to make a "pacific invasion" of America. But it has been at last discovered that this dream probably will never come true, and altho a few German journals are still inclined to look to the United States as a field for exploiting the spirit of Pan-Germanism, the most influential newspapers emphasize the character of American civilization as quite irreconcilable with German ideals. In the *Preussische Zeitung* (Berlin) this temper of anti-Americanism is conspicuous, and in accordance with the maxim, "thy faults to know, make use of every friend and every foe," we summarize a recent article in this German journal, without, however, allowing that the German press is our foe, excepting so far as such an impression may be received from this writer. America's work in the Portsmouth Treaty has been a failure so far as concerns the "Open Door" in Asia, we are told. American selfishness is shown in the way we check Japanese emigration when it does not suit us, but say nothing to the raid on Korea and Manchuria. The United States wishes to prevent a war in Asia between Japan and China because "she can only lose, and can gain nothing by it." The American supremacy in the Philippines would "collapse like a house of cards if Japan once attacked the islands." The Americans hold possession of the Philippines "merely in the hope of becoming an Asiatic Power capable of controlling the commercial resources of the continent." In fact, our schemes of colonization and conquest are not formed on the European model. This writer declares:

"Europeans, it appears, will never be taught the lesson that the thoughts of Americans are not as their thoughts. The possession of money is to Americans the only measure of a man. We must, of course, grant that in commercial preeminence the Americans lead the world. The national wealth of the United States is greater than that of Great Britain, Germany, and France united. But the Prussians accomplished most in the world while they were poor, and in recent times the greatest triumphs in the world have been won by the poorest of all the nations—the Japanese. Lately the Americans have shown that they wish to take their place in the prosecution of a world policy, under the impression that the possession of money insures every kind of success. But while the private individual may accomplish many things by means of wealth, it is not possible for a State to take a place at the head of the nations merely because it is the richest of them all."

This admiration for wealth, this trust in wealth, is the cause of endless dishonesty in the United States, declares this writer. As he says:

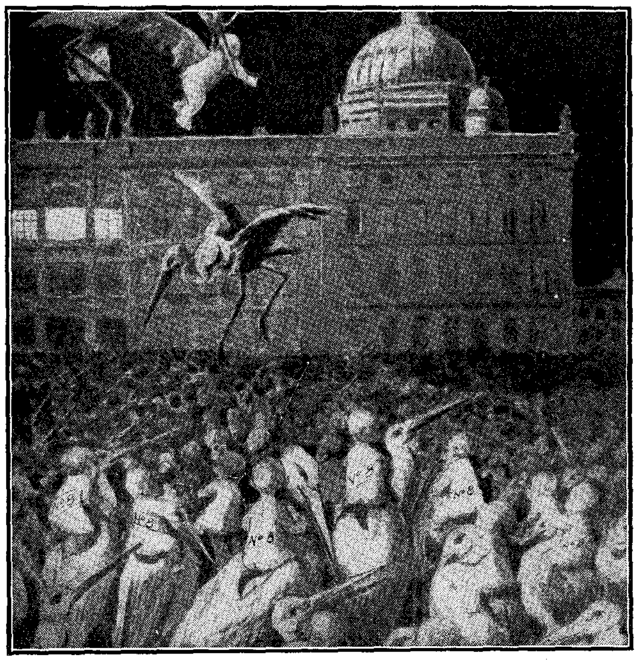
"An insatiable thirst for the yellow gold is the capital failing



AN ILLUSTRATED ORATION.

KAISER—"We love weapons and war and support armaments only to guard our peace—on which alone our industries and labor depend."

—*Wahre Jacob* (Stuttgart).



BEFORE THE IMPERIAL PALACE.

Probable result of the Kaiser's offer to educate every eighth child in a German family.

—*Kladderadatsch* (Berlin).

THE ROOSEVELT OF GERMANY.

of Americans. Fraud flourishes in the United States as nowhere else in the world. Nowhere is there such a center of attraction for foreign rascality of every sort. . . . It occasions great anxiety for the moral health of the nation to see that the motto of every citizen is comprized in the words: 'Make money, my son.' But the taint goes further than this. The policy of the American Government is directed by nothing but a commercial motive, the increase of the national wealth, the strengthening of trade relations, and the distribution of exports to the widest possible compass. This and not any diffusion of beneficial influences is the end of American foreign policy. This characteristic is most plainly apparent in their activities in East Asia. It is not difficult to anticipate what the eventual outcome will be. There are several indications, and notably the Japanese effort to make a closer connection with Russia, which seem to warrant the opinion that people in Tokyo are upon the *qui vive*, and are contemplating with full preparation the possibility of a conflict with the United States."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A NEW START IN PERSIA

THE last Persian Parliament came to an abrupt end, it will be remembered, under bombardment by the guns of the Shah. That Shah is now an exile and the new ruler has summoned another Parliament which opens under more favorable auspices. Many plans of reform are on the program, says René Puaux in the *Revue Bleue* (Paris), the people "are determined to begin an era of solid justice and equity," and Russia, England, and France favor the reform government as the only thing that can restore tranquillity. This writer remarks optimistically of the new Parliament:

> "My own observation leads me to conclude that members of both houses belong to the best classes of the population. During the gatherings of the ephemeral legislatures of 1907 and 1908 there was abundant opportunity for discovering the earnestness and intelligence of many members. The present Parliament will be able to perform its duties without feeling themselves threatened by the cannon and Cossacks of Colonel Liakhof."

THE PARLIAMENT THAT WAS BOMBARDED.

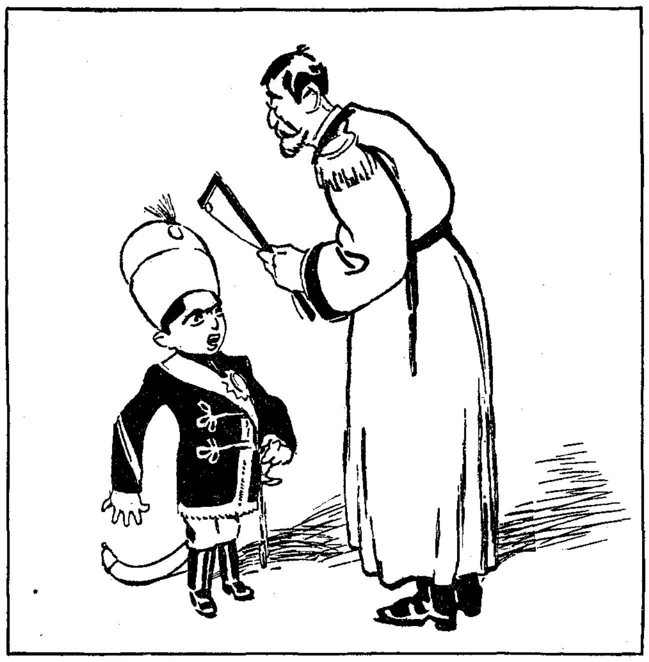
Members of the Persian Parliament who assembled in Teheran in 1908 and there were bombarded and dispersed by Colonel Liakhof's Cossacks by order of Shah Mohammed Ali.

All divisions, we are told, have been healed, and even the brother of the late Shah has given his firm adherence to the reformers. Thus we read:

> "Prince Zill es Sultan, uncle of the present Shah and long the rival of Mohammed Ali, was formerly, on account of his vast wealth and the savage energy of his character, for a long time dreaded by the Reformists as one of the most formidable pretenders to supreme power. It would have been easy for him at the time of the elections by dexterous maneuvers to have assembled his partizans, created disturbances, or at least caused difficulties, in the work of the provisional government. He was not permitted to come to the capital during polling time, but was induced, by a liberal contribution from the treasury, to take the road for Europe. So far from bearing any grudge against the Persian Ministry for the course they took in this matter, Prince Zill es Sultan soon after was found at the Persian Embassy at Paris, giving a dinner party to his compatriots to celebrate the coming in of a new order at Teheran."

Speaking of the fitness for a free government which the general population of Persia is likely to exhibit, this writer observes:

> "The main point is to consider before every other question whether the people are ripe for the constitutional régime which they have so ardently desired. Now the political capacity of a country is in exact proportion to its educational advancement. The problem to resolve is, what is the state of popular instruction in Persia? The condition of popular education up to the coming of a constitutional government was as follows: instruction obligatory and gratuitous for children of both sexes. . . . There are



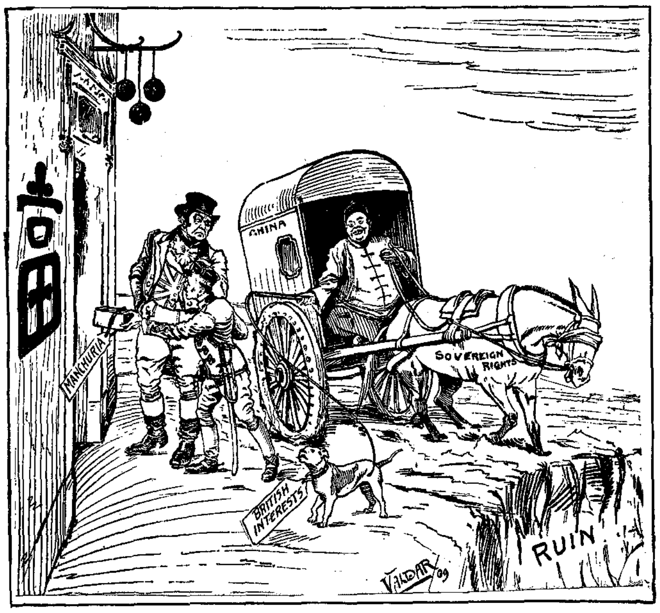
LITTLE SHAH—"What is this?"
RUSSIA—"Just a little gallows for you to play with. I find it very handy in my country." —*Pasquino* (Turin).

three great teachers' colleges, supported by the Sovereign, a vast number of colleges for advanced courses, and Persian colonies in Europe attending the academic courses there. The system of education in Persia is perfect and is available for all classes."

He comes to the conclusion that illiteracy is practically unknown in Persia, and "all levels of society have a degree of knowledge quite sufficient to enable them to think and act reasonably," so that "when this whole people calls aloud for a constitutional régime, and takes arms to obtain it, this is plain evidence that the subjects of the Shah are advanced enough for what they ask."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

CHINA'S BOGUS CONSTITUTION

IT is now more than ten years since China, in the humiliation following the war with Japan, exprest its desire to turn over a new leaf and adopt a more popular form of government. The year 1898 was especially prolific in reform edicts. The autocracy at Peking and the elaborate system of viceroys was felt to be inadequate for the administration of the Empire, as proved by the outcome of the war. Reaction again gained the upper hand in the Boxer movement, but Japan's victory over Russia resuscitated the reform spirit. During these years of progress and reaction the swing of the pendulum toward and away from reform has been recorded from time to time in these columns. Now a well-known traveler in China, Mr. Jean Rodes, has written a volume telling how far the land of the Mandarins has progressed, and the main features of his book have been summarized by the Paris *Temps*, from which we take the following facts. It appears that the nearest approach to any such body as a representative parliament for China actually consists of certain provincial assemblies which recently met at Tien-Tsin, Nanking, Mukden, and Canton. The *Temps* asks whether we are to see in these meetings "the embryo of a parliamentary government." "It is impossible to foresee with certainty what will be the outcome of these gatherings," we are told. "The Chinese take no interest in the national administration." Father Huc fifty years ago learned this indifference, and the Chinese have not altered since then. The *Temps* declares:



THE ROAD TO RUIN.

JOHN BULL (*sol.*)—"I'm about tired of this Jap and his tricks. For two straws I'd help the old man if he'd only behave sensibly."

—*National Review* (Shanghai).

"Things have not changed much since the time of Huc, and it was mere European gossip that exaggerated into solid fact what the London papers have been saying about a constitutional movement in China. In the first place the Government has been neither sincere nor stedfast in its efforts. It has constantly failed to carry out the promises made; action has been succeeded by reaction, and things have been kept in a condition of vacillating uncertainty. The plan of a constitution was first proposed after the victories of Japan in 1905. Diplomatic missions were dispatched to Europe and America. A desire for a new China gained ground and spread even to the throne. The first constitutional decree was promulgated in 1906. In the following year a supreme court was instituted and provincial assemblies inaugurated."

But the court never held any sittings. Another decree was published which ran to the effect that the Viceroys and Governors of the various provinces were at once to institute in their provinces bureaus of representative ministers and assemble the highest of the notables, as these should be elected by the people. But it turned out in reality that the representatives were often mere nominees of the Viceroy instead of being chosen by vote. There was no fixt rule. "The population seemed too timid or indifferent to carry out the original purpose of the movement." The *Temps* completes its discussion of the Chinese parliamentary problem as follows:

A SIGN OF CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Chinese newspaper-sellers awaiting the arrival of a train.

"In reality, as is acknowledged even by Chinese newspapers, all these so-called reforms are merely made as pretexts for the creation of new offices. The Supreme Court which was heralded with such a flourish of trumpets becomes a home of ease for the most idle among the Mandarins. We are reluctantly compelled to discourage the high hopes excited by the gathering of the local assemblies which every telegraph office in the country has been announcing to all the world. We may not take seriously these budding efforts after Chinese reform, erratic, discontinued so frequently, which we have been watching for the last four years. Yet this question of a constitution for China must prove a most important issue in the near future. On the solution of the problem will largely depend the relation China is to hold with the other Powers. We are, of course, tempted to compare the case of China with that of Japan. But such a comparison would be misleading. Japan has become modernized through the exertions of a powerful government. No such government is to be found in China. Will she ever maintain such a government? It is impossible at this moment to decide the question.

Mr. Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, the well-known French publicist, has rather wider and more optimistic views. He thinks China must necessarily move with the evident progress of the Far East, and that a parliament is sure to come. He discusses in the *Economiste Français* (Paris), of which he is assistant editor, the character that the parliament is likely to bear, and remarks:

"What will be the character of those Provincial Assemblies, the nucleus of the Chinese Parliament? We will not hazard a prediction. A Chinese Parliament will probably turn out both Progressist and Nationalist. If it follows the example of the Japanese Parliament, it will be very economical. For it must not be forgotten that financial difficulties and the necessity of reorganizing everything from a financial point of view are among the causes that forced China into constitutional reform. Whatever happens, the country is bound to follow in the striking transformations on foot in political Asia."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

STERILIZATION BY ULTRA-VIOLET RAYS

THE mystery of the action of the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum in killing microbes and ferments, according to a note contributed to *La Nature* (Paris) by G. Loucheux, chemist to the French Ministry of Finance, has only lately been solved by the demonstration that hydrogen peroxid, a substance of marked germicidal properties, is produced in water by chemical action brought about by these rays. He believes this principle may be used in simple domestic apparatus for purifying water and other beverages. Mr. Loucheux writes:

"In 1882 Engelmann made an experiment that demonstrated with much clearness the repulsive action exerted by the violet and ultra-violet rays on bacteria.

"Let us recall this experiment, which in our opinion deserves not to be forgotten when we study the action of light on microbes. Engelmann, after having examined a preparation of bacteria through the microscope, conceived the idea of throwing on this preparation, by means of a micro-spectral objective of his own invention, a bundle of rays, of all the colors of the solar spectrum.

"He then saw the bacteria, which up to that time had remained uniformly distributed in the field, move into the red and infra-red parts of the spectrum, and out of the yellow and green regions, deserting almost completely the violet and ultra-violet parts. Hence he drew the conclusion that microbes avoid the chemical and seek the calorific rays; it is well known that in the solar spectrum the red and infra-red rays are the warmest. . . . . . .

"It is evidently an interesting problem to seek the cause of this effect and examine whether this repulsive action is due to a chemical modification exerted by violet rays on the medium in which the bacteria are, or whether this antipathy resembles certain feminine fancies that find their cause in the caprice of a moment. Infinitely small beings may of course have their preferences, and bacteria may prefer red to violet simply 'because.'

"Nevertheless, as the violet and ultra-violet rays lose nothing of their microbicidal power with time, they must, by their chemical properties, have a profoundly alterative action on the nutritive medium in which the bacteria live, and render life there completely impossible.

"Along this line several scientific men have been investigating. Some of them find that the chemical rays give rise, under certain conditions, to ozone, a very antiseptic substance; others, however, deny the fact. Finally, more recently, Mr. Miroslar Kernbaum . . . declares that he has obtained hydrogen peroxid by the action of these rays on ordinary water. This . . . explains the microbicidal action of the ultra-violet rays, hydrogen peroxid being endowed with very energetic antiseptic properties. . . . . . .

"Thus is explained, at least for the moment, the action of these mysterious and very active ultra-violet rays. Subjected to the influence of any luminous source whatever, rich in these rays, aqueous liquids become the seat of a slow and feeble, but continuous, production of hydrogen peroxid, which kills all microorganisms that these liquids may contain. It may be added that as this action is exerted also on ferments, it paralyzes them, for the same reason. This has been observed to be the case with cider, and more recently with wine.

"This way of regarding the matter is corroborated by two other observations, one of H. Thiele, who in 1908 noted the formation of hydrogen peroxid in ordinary water subjected to the influence of ultra-violet rays, and an earlier one of Schoene, who, in 1877, proved the presence of hydrogen peroxid, in very minute quantities, in rain and snow. This hydrogen peroxid must have been formed by the action of the ultra-violet rays of the spectrum, on the rain-drops and snowflakes.

"It is to be hoped that since we know a means of sterilization so effective and so easy to procure, now that electricity plays a more and more important part in ordinary life, we shall soon have a form of domestic apparatus to purify beverages, especially water, having more durability than others of the kind. This may be done if the medical profession does not object, after due investigation, to a device whose effect will be to subject the organism to doses of hydrogen peroxid, very small of course, but daily administered."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE UNAPPRECIATED ENGINEER

THAT the engineer is a much misused man appears to be the editorial opinion of *Engineering* (London). He has made labor so efficient that men enjoy greater comfort and leisure than they formerly did. He has lengthened life, improved transportation, made the administration of justice easier, and bettered all the conditions of existence. Nevertheless, he is neglected, while the populace hang on the words of the clergyman, the doctor, the lawyer, and the politician. We read:

"No one appears to think that the engineer has any right to interfere in the world which he has created, except it be to effect further improvements. That legislation should be passed to give effect to the opinions of engineers as a body, or that social usages should be molded under their influence, has never yet occurred to the British public. We have health acts and local government acts inspired by the medical profession, laws dealing with the liberty of the subject and the conveyance of property devised by the legal profession, education acts modeled to meet the requirements of the clergy, and so on. Even the newer professions of dentistry, accountancy, and patent agency can command respectful attention from the legislature. In social matters, again, the teachings of other professions than engineering are listened to with respect in the first instance, and then elevated into a cult. Doctors insist on an adequate supply of fresh air, and immediately we find people living in continual drafts. The clergy preach the sacredness of Lent, and men and women who are pagans at heart will not marry in that season. Modistes proclaim that a certain color is to be the coming fashion, and immediately every woman rushes for a hat of that hue. . . . . . .

"How different is this from the reception accorded to the ideas of the engineer! They are either sneered at, or they are accepted and reviled because they are not more wonderful than they are. . . . It is not so long since the third-class passenger traveled at 20 miles an hour in a wooden box that stopt at every station, and was often shunted for half an hour to let a mail-train pass. Now he sits on a cushioned seat and dines well, flying from London to Liverpool without a stop at 54 miles an hour; yet he will often grumble if there should be 'signal stop'; or if a gale should make the train ten minutes late. His whole attitude toward the railway, which is from beginning to end the product of engineering, is one of dissatisfaction, and that in spite of the fact that travel becomes more rapid and more comfortable year by year, and that fares are never increased, but often lowered.

"Again, one would have thought that the engineer would, at least, have gained some little esteem for what he has done in the way of cheapening and improving food, for that appeals to the intellectual and unintellectual alike. He has halved the cost of bread and improved the quality; he has rendered meat the poor man's daily food, instead of, as formerly, a weekly or monthly treat; he has given us fresh fruit and vegetables all the year round, and has brought to our shores new varieties of food which before could only be enjoyed by those who traveled over the world. Yet one never hears any mention of the engineer in connection with the subject of food. . . . In the matter of clothing and household fabrics the work of the engineer is supreme, and it is wonderful that our womankind have not united to raise a monument to Hargreaves, who delivered them from the thraldom of the spinning-wheel, and to Howe, who, by the sewing-machine, enabled them to increase the elaboration of their dress by 200 per cent."

Why is all this? The fault, we are assured by the writer, lies with the engineers themselves—and yet their shortcomings are of a nature rather attractive than otherwise. The fact is, we are told, they are too modest:

"Engineers, as a body, are afflicted with overpowering modesty, altho one might not imagine this from experience of some individuals. They have never realized their importance in the social world, and have never demanded, or attained, the position to which their work entitles them. They allow the statesman, the politician, and the man of business to direct the gathering of the harvest they have sowed, and to pose as its authors. One reason for this is that the practise of engineering is so engrossing and fascinating that it fills the mind, and leaves little desire for other pursuits. In this it differs from most other businesses and professions, which, even to the conscientious man, are rather a source of livelihood than an intellectual contentment. The result is that the engineer does not feel the want of a wider field to provide scope for his abilities; his profession absorbs all his energies and fills all his interests. When he joins an institution it is the technical side that attracts him, and when he is elected to the council table the same idea possesses him. He works for the success of the society, but it is wholly on professional lines, and while he strives to increase its membership and to raise the quality of the contributions, his point of view seldom strays beyond the threshold of the building."

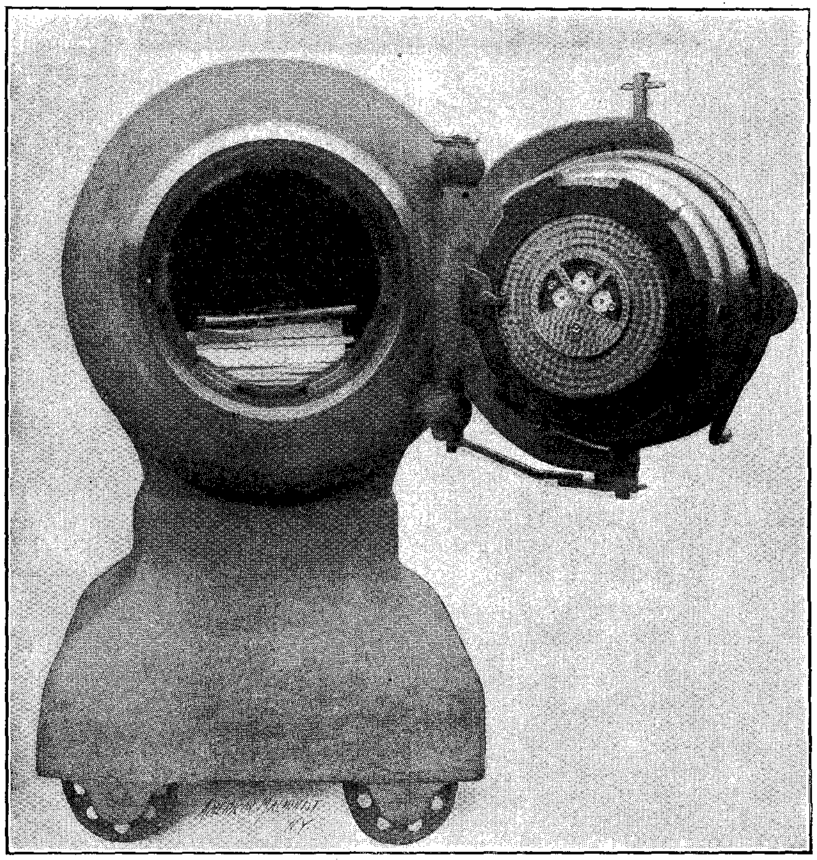
It is, of course, a mistake to be so very, very modest; and *Engineering* hastens to assure us that the profession that it represents is to be improved and regenerated in this respect. Two great institutions, it tells us, have the matter in hand—the Institution of Civil Engineers in England and the American Society of Mechanical Engineers. The latter society has just appointed a committee to report upon the relation of the society to the public, and it has been suggested that a permanent committee should be constituted to watch legislation and other public matters, and to call attention to those which affect the interests of engineers, or in which engineers, by their knowledge and experience, can, and should, intervene for the benefit of the body politic. To quote further:

"The advantages will be twofold. The public will get light and leading upon important topics, and be saved from many mistakes, while engineers will gain a sense of responsibility and will broaden their horizon and their outlook upon life. It is the want of far-sightedness that so often renders the engineer the servant of men of one-half his ability. . . . . . .

"It has been said that as soon as an engineer becomes a man of affairs he ceases to be an engineer. There is much truth in this. Evidently no one can be deeply interested in two different occupations, each demanding close attention, at the same time. But we are not suggesting the engineers should abandon their occupations. Our point is that they do not do justice to themselves when they permit themselves to be so entirely engrossed as to forget that they are members of a community which has been largely created by their efforts, and which exists on their works. If they show that they are proud of their achievements, and that they are ready with advice and help to conserve them against decay and injury, then they will gain the credit which belongs rightfully to them."

AN EXPERIMENT IN BURGLARY

TESTS of so-called "burglar-proof" safes, to make sure that they really deserve the name, are not unusual, but probably few safes have withstood such savage treatment as that given to one in Perth Amboy, N. J., recently, as narrated in *The American Machinist* (New York, November 18). This safe showed great resistance to high explosives, chiefly as a result, it is claimed, of its rounded shape. The test was made by "torpedo experts" before an audience composed of bankers, insurance men, and reporters. Says the paper named above:



Illustrations from "The American Machinist," New York.

FIG. 1.—BEFORE CLOSING FOR THE ATTACK.

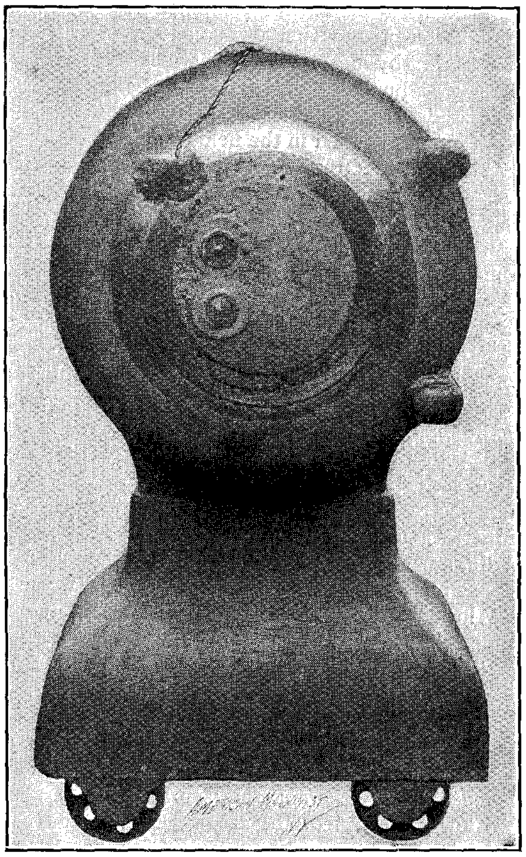


FIG. 2.—BEFORE THE FIFTH SHOT.

"The torpedo experts are not of the submarine type, who invent ways and means to blow the other fellow's battle-ship into kingdom come, but of the less picturesque and more useful occupation of coaxing mother earth to give up her treasures in the shape of oil and gas, using as a torpedo containing 250 to 350 pounds of nitroglycerin exploded a few thousand feet, more or less, below the earth's surface. In addition to this, they are recognized experts in safe-blowing, being called in the most prominent tests.

"Stripping the safe of all the outer trimmings the first move was to make a dent in the manganese surface across the joint where the door fits the body. This took about five minutes of husky swinging of a 12-pound sledge on a hot chisel and resulted in a furrow perhaps 1½ inches long, $\frac{3}{16}$ inch wide, and ⅛ inch deep. Then the burglars commenced to burgle in earnest.

"A cup of red clay was made under the dent and ⅛ ounce of nitroglycerin poured in so as to run into the depression. This was exploded in the regular way with a battery and a fulminate cap, but only discolored the metal.

"This was repeated with true burglarious persistency, increasing the dose to ¼ ounce until the joint was stretched a trifle and more of an opening made, perhaps a couple of thousandths, so the nitroglycerin could run in. Finally at the seventh trial two clay cups were used with ¼ ounce of the coaxer in each, which was increased to ¾ ounce in each cup at the eleventh explosion. By this time the outer door was stretched so as to make it easy to introduce the explosive, and 8½ ounces were used up in the next two charges, when a 10-ounce charge was introduced, and there were things doing that reminded one of battle-ship target practise. Even this only bulged the door about ¼ inch, and then came the fifteenth and final charge of between 17 and 20 ounces, and then most of the outer portion of the door took a dive into the Arthur Kill, while the safe turned over and lay down to rest. But the contents were still protected by 3 inches of manganese steel, wedged in so tight that nothing could budge it.

"Altogether over 40 ounces of nitroglycerin were used, four times as much as any burglar would dare use even if he had all the time he wanted, and the contents . . . were still safe against despoliation.

"There is a feeling in some quarters that no safe can stand the action of an autogenous torch or blowpipe in view of the remarkable examples we have seen of their cutting of plates. But in all of these it is necessary to start from the edge or corner, and these safes do not present any starting-points. An expert of one of the large makers of this apparatus assures me that it would be practically impossible to burn a hole into them, as the flame would blow back and melt the nozle. And it would be difficult for a burglar to use any of them, even assuming that they could cut a hole large enough to remove the contents, on account of destroying the contents of the safe or vault.

"Altogether it was a very interesting exhibition, and, in spite of the large and non-burglarious charges used, the safe can be said to have withstood all attacks and preserved its contents against destruction or loss."

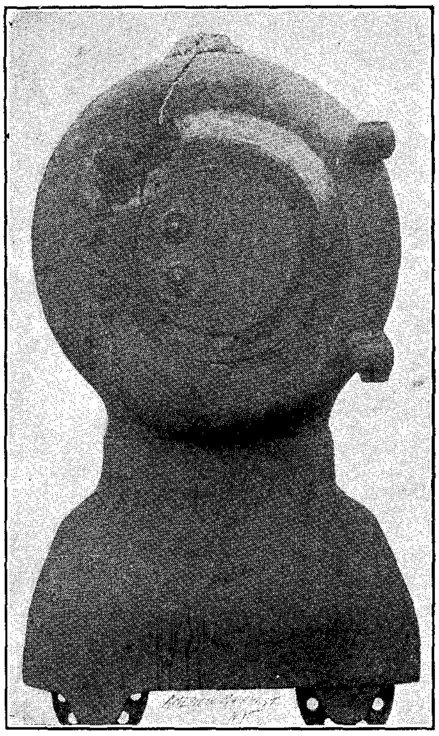


FIG. 3.—BEFORE THE 14TH SHOT OF 10 OUNCES.

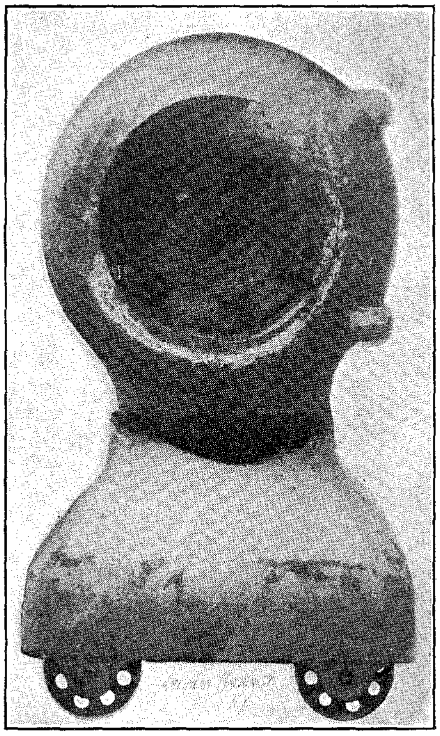


FIG. 4.—AFTER THE 15TH SHOT OF 17 TO 20 OUNCES.

THE MILLION-TO-ONE MAP

THE efforts to have a map of the world constructed by international cooperation, on a uniform scale of 1,000,000 to 1, or about 16 miles to the inch, have been noted from time to time in these columns. That some progress has already been made we learn from a note in *Science* (New York, November 12), and the prospects for the ultimate construction of such a map now seem good. It was first suggested by Prof. Albrecht Penck at the Fifth International Geographical Congress at Bern, in 1891. He proposed that the enlightened nations who were engaged in making maps of their own territories and of other countries should unite upon a common plan for the execution of a general map of the world.

"He suggested that the scale of the map should be 1 : 1,000,000, or about 16 miles to the inch, and that the separate sheets of the map should be so bounded by meridians and parallels that any one sheet would match any other except for distortion or projection, no matter by what country either sheet might be made. This proposal led to resolutions and discussions at successive geographic congresses and to several tentative maps made by Germany, France, England, and the United States as essays toward the general plan.

"At the ninth congress at Geneva in July, 1908, a resolution was presented by Mr. Henry Gannett, of the United States Geological Survey, with a view to the formation of an international committee to which should be entrusted the details of arrangement which should lead to more definite cooperation in the preparation of the world map. Following the adoption of that resolution and the recommendations of the committee at Geneva, the British Government has recently sent out invitations to Austria-Hungary, France, Germany, Italy, Japan, Russia, Spain, and the United States, for a meeting of the committee in London on November 16, to proceed with the standardization of the international map on the scale of 1 : 1,000,000. The British delegates will consist of representatives of Great Britain, Canada, Australia, and India. At this conference the various details essential to an agreement on the preparation of a uniform map will be discust and it is hoped adjusted. The United States Geological Survey has for some time past been engaged in compiling maps of portions of the United States on the 1 : 1,000,000 scale and in accordance with a plan which is believed to embody the principal features on which agreement with other nations is expected."

A DOUBTFUL "INLAND WATERWAY"

THE proposition to cut a canal between Lakes Michigan and Erie is characterized by an editorial writer in *Engineering News* (New York, November 18) as an instance of deep-waterway zeal run mad—as a "climax of absurdity"; and it is hinted that a few more efforts of the kind may succeed only in discrediting the whole deep-waterway movement, which would be a pity. Says the writer:

"Some of the amateur transportation experts, who are gridironing the country with a network of projected inland waterways, held a convention at Fort Wayne, Ind., November 10 and 11, to boom the project for a ship canal between Lake Michigan and Lake Erie. They placed several Congressmen and Senators on the rack and compelled them to swear allegiance to the project, to the extent at least of favoring an appropriation for a survey.

"According to the newspaper reports, the convention was 'red-hot with enthusiasm' and one of the Congressmen who addrest the convention, declared that 'we can all readily see the benefits of this waterway.' What the benefits were, however, neither this speaker nor any one else condescended to demonstrate. The general claim is, of course, that a waterway from the head of Lake Michigan to Lake Erie in a fairly direct route would save the long voyage through the length of Lake Michigan, Lake Huron, and Lake St. Clair. This 'saving' appeals to the amateur, but to the practical steamship navigator it is the climax of absurdity. The distance from Chicago to Lake Erie by the present route is, in round numbers, 650 miles. In the absence of any surveys, the length of a canal from Toledo to Chicago, by way of Fort Wayne, Ind., can only be guessed at; but 250 miles would probably be the smallest distance that could be attained, and a summit elevation of 175 to 200 feet would have to be overcome, requiring probably 20 to 30 lockages for each passage. Suppose, for the sake of argument, that some benefactor were to furnish the hundred or two hundred million-odd dollars which such a canal would cost to construct, and that the canal were built and ready for use, would there be any advantage to lake vessels in passing through such a channel instead of taking the present route through the open lake? If the reader will make a computation, taking into account the difference in speed in a canal and in deep water, and the delays in a canal for passing through locks, passing other vessels, drawbridges, and other obstructions, he will find that the lake vessel sailing from Chicago by way of the Straits of Mackinac would probably reach Lake Erie sooner than the vessel which should try to make the passage through the canal. There would be no gain in safety either, by the canal route, since sailing in contracted channels always involves greater risk than sailing in open water.

"We deem it worth while to call attention to this project because it has been given much space in public prints, and because it is a fair example of the dense ignorance with which the movement for inland-waterway improvement is engineered. It is a fair sample, moreover, of a large number of waterway schemes which are being promoted with as much enthusiasm and assurance as if they really were measures of large public benefit. Commenting on this scheme, the Pittsburg *Dispatch* well says:

"'It is time for the supporters of genuine waterways to put a stop to saddling the subject with fake waterway projects, born only of a desire to get the expenditure of government money.'"

A DISINTEGRATING DIPPER

THE best-known constellation is doubtless the "Dipper." By this name it is not officially known to astronomers, being merely the most conspicuous part of the group known to them as the Great Bear. Its component parts are separating, so that some day in the far-away future it will be a dipper no more. This result would follow, of course, from the motion of the solar system through space, owing to which the apparent relative positions of all the fixt stars are changed from century to century. But, even disregarding this, recent investigations have shown that all the stars of the Dipper have measurable "proper" motions, that is, real motions of their own, and that some of them are sailing off in one direction while others are heading in quite another. Says a writer in *Cosmos* (Paris):

"No star is at rest in the universe, despite the time-honored name of 'fixt stars.' It requires, however, delicate and prolonged observations, which have not been possible until recent years, to discern and measure the respective displacements of these stars in the heavens. On the other hand—and this is really marvelous—the modern astronomer is able to ascertain the speed of approach or recession of the celestial bodies in the line of the visual ray. This result is obtained, as is well known, by the spectroscopic analysis of their light, by the application of the Doppler-Fizeau principle. We are thus in a position to find out, at least in the case of some of the constellations, whether the component stars are grouped in the same region of the sky purely by an effect of perspective, or whether they constitute physical systems whose components possess a common motion.

"It has long been believed that the wonderful constellation of the Great Bear, which is known to all by the brilliancy of its seven chief stars and by its constant presence above our horizon, forms a single system, despite the immense distances that must intervene between its stars. Proctor, and later Klinkerfner, relied on the proper motion that carried all these stars (except *alpha*, the nearest to the Pole) in the same direction, to uphold this hypothesis.

"But from the accurate investigation just made by Dr. Ludendorff, of Potsdam observatory, based on spectroscopic observations made at that observatory, it results that very probably the seven stars of this constellation form two distinct systems, altho connected. One includes the five stars *beta*, *gamma*, *delta*, *epsilon*, and *zeta;* the other the stars *alpha* and *eta*, which are at the two extremities of the constellation. These two physical systems of stars must have nearly the same speed, but move in different directions nearly at right angles to each other (or, more exactly, at an angle of 101°).

"These conclusions agree with the very curious theory of Professor Kapteyn and the investigations of Mr. Eddington, concerning the 'duality of the universe.'

"On the other hand, Ejnar Hertzsprung has pushed still further the investigation, begun by Dr. Ludendorff, on the Great Bear, and has extended it to other stars which have a known proper motion. Now he has discovered there are also a number of stars that belong to the same system as the five of the Great Bear and that follow parallel trajectories in space. Among these may be cited *beta* of the constellation Auriga (the Charioteer); Sirius (*alpha* of the Great Dog, the most beautiful star in the sky); *alpha* of the Crown, 78 of the Great Bear and 1,930 Groombridge [the star bearing this number in Groombridge's catalog]. . . . A good quantity of these stars (nine out of fifteen) are double stars, that is to say, are themselves formed of two luminous suns revolving about their common center of gravity."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

SURVEYING BY PHOTOGRAPHY

THE use of photography in surveying, which has now reached great accuracy, has already been explained in these columns. The process, which has been named phototopography, consists of the photographing of a region from prominent points and the use of the data so obtained to construct topographic maps. It was first successfully used in 1888, and has been more extensively and practically applied in Canada than in any other country. Its use in the governmental surveys there is described in a recent paper read by P. W. Greene before the Canadian Society of Civil Engineers. We quote from an abstract in *The Engineering Magazine* (New York, November) as follows:

"The instruments employed on the Alaskan boundary survey are two, the camera and the transit. On account of the nature of the country and the climatic conditions encountered, both are necessarily of the simplest possible design. . . . The camera rests on a triangular base, identical with the base of the transit, so that both may fit the same tripod. The camera outfit complete, including case, 7 plate-holders, and 14 plates, weighs about 19 pounds. . . . Compared with most European instruments the whole equipment is very simple.

"A photographic survey is carried on necessarily in connection with a triangulation scheme, by means of which the positions of the camera stations are determined. The triangulation stations are so chosen as to form good camera stations. The qualifications of a satisfactory camera station are: (1) a good view of the surrounding country, unblocked by close or higher peaks; (2) that photographs taken from it shall contain points seen from other stations; and (3) that the intersection on any points to be plotted from two camera stations shall not be too acute. A judicious selection of suitable stations, to avoid both duplications and omissions, is the most difficult part of phototopographic work and requires a thorough understanding of the methods of plotting and also of the practical difficulties met with in the field.

"A full climbing-party usually consists of five men. On reaching the summit of a peak the observer and recorder immediately start on the camera work while the men busy themselves gathering rocks for the cairn which supports the triangulation signal. The camera is leveled up as an ordinary transit, and after focusing is ready for exposure. A series of seven photographs is taken, including the complete round of the horizon, each photograph slightly overlapping the last. The points to keep in mind are that the camera shall always be focused as described and that it shall be level before exposing. The exposures vary from 10 to 60 seconds. A sharp peak or any well-defined point is chosen in the field of each photograph, and this is sketched and briefly described by the recorder. He also records the exposure and the plate exposed. . . . When the photographic work is finished the transit is set up in the same place and the points mentioned above are tied in to some peak or station of known position. . . . By means of the sketches and descriptions, the points may be easily recognized on the photographs. . . . . . .

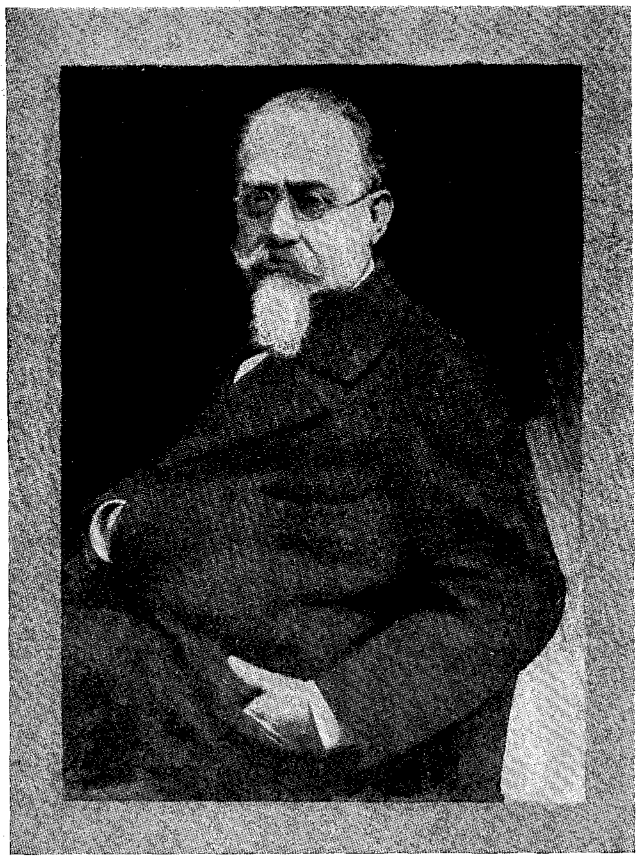
"In the Canadian work all plotting is done by the original observer. Contour maps are made showing 250-foot contours. The number of points plotted to the square mile depends on the accuracy required, the topography of the space between the points being sketched in from the photographs. The method of plotting is as simple as the field work. The first operation is to draw the 'horizon' and 'principal' lines on the prints. The former is so located that all points having a greater elevation than the camera station will show above it, and all lower points below. The principal line is drawn vertically through points in the center of the field of the camera."

As noted above, in taking the photographs from the stations of the triangulation survey certain known points in their fields are located by transit bearings, and thus the bearing of the principal line of each photograph may be laid down from the point on the triangulation map. The position of any point in the photograph may then be located by following certain definite rules of measurement, taking account of the scale of enlargement of the original photograph and of the focal length of the lens in the camera. We read further:

"In the Alaskan-boundary survey the average climbs range from 4,000 to 7,000 feet. Both ascent and descent are made in one day. The climate in Southeastern Alaska is unfavorable for this kind of work, and there are, as a rule, only from 20 to 40 suitable days for work in a season. During a season a party will occupy from 15 to 30 stations, commanding an area of topography of from 500 to 1,500 square miles."

LOMBROSO'S WORK

THE death of the great Italian criminologist Cesare Lombroso on October 19 removed from the world one of its foremost scientific men and one who had the good or bad fortune to be almost always the center of some controversy. Every discovery, every theory, almost every hint of his, was at once hotly attacked and as hotly defended. This kept him constantly in the public eye; but it was due not to self-advertisement, but to the inherent character of his work. Says Dr. A. Drzewina, the author of an appreciative notice of the Italian alienist in the *Revue Scientifique* (Paris, October 30):



CESARE LOMBROSO.

"He was an apostle of pity for the unfortunate, of justice for the disinherited. He was a physician of the mind; he breathed forth a new spirit."

"To the great public, Lombroso was known particularly as the author of the 'criminal type' and as the inventor of the 'born criminal.' The hypothesis of a criminal type appeared at the outset paradoxical. . . . 'To solve the problem of the existence or nonexistence of a real necessity in crime,' said he in the preface of his book, 'it is necessary to make patient and complete investigations on the moral and material conditions of these unfortunates, on their intellectual faculties, on their natural dispositions, on the education that they have received, on the physical influences that they have undergone, and on the inclinations aroused in them by a maleficent heredity.' So, in his '*Homme Criminel*,' he brought in the most various factors; he investigated the pathologic anatomy and the anthropometry of crime; the anomalies of the criminal's skull, of his brain, viscera, skeleton, and physiognomy; and he ended by studying criminal biology and psychology. The nucleus of his theory is that there are striking analogies between lunatics, savages, and criminals. Like the savage, the criminal has thick hair but little beard, often a very brown skin, oblique eyes, small skull, well-developed jaw, retreating forehead, and large ears; like the lunatic, he is short-sighted, and has lesions of the brain, liver, and heart. . . . . . .

"In every country the number of criminals depends on determinate factors—alimentation, alcohol, instruction, religion, well-being, heredity, age, sex, civil status; each exerts an influence, as do also climate, topography, and race."

Lombroso's ideas, as developed by his pupils, have given rise to the "Italian school," whose teachings, according to Dr. Legrain, may be reduced to three principles—that the criminal is a physically as well as mentally deformed person; that there are physical marks or "stigmata" of crime from which the status and peculiarities of the criminal may often be deduced; and that all the criminal types so distinguished may be gathered into one group—that of the "born criminal." The born criminal is predisposed to crime and can no more escape it than an epileptic can escape epilepsy. Criminals of all races, on this view, tend toward a uniform type resulting from morbid degeneration. To quote further:

"It may be seen what a revolution such ideas were likely to produce in psychiatry, anthropology, legal medicine, jurisprudence, and public opinion. From the moment when we consider a criminal as a degenerate, a diseased person, it becomes absurd to punish him. 'Jurists reproach me,' said Lombroso, 'with reducing criminal law to a chapter in psychiatry. . . . This is only partly true. For the occasional criminal I advise the common law. As for born criminals and the criminal insane, my proposed changes simply add to the security of society, since I demand for them perpetual detention—that is, prison for life, in everything but name.' . . . . . .

"But altho Lombroso's ideas on insanity and criminality were received enthusiastically by a large number of criminologists, philosophers, and sociologists, they met also with active opposition. He was accused of hasty inference, of errors of fact. His statistics, it was said, had too many exceptions to force conviction. . . . . . .

"Another theory of Lombroso's made still more of a noise—that of the connection between genius and dementia. . . . He accumulated facts to show that men of genius present clear symptoms of degeneration—that genius is of the same essence as madness. . . . . . .

"This roused violent protests. . . . . . .

"Nevertheless scientific men, even those of great reputation, . . . while criticizing, as we have said, the exaggerations of his theories, could not but admire the intellectual movement due to such a 'sower of ideas' as Lombroso, and to bow before the revolution created by him in contemporary criminal science. 'The numerous objections,' says Grasset, 'that have been made to Lombroso's work, have been directed against its exaggerations, against the too great generalization of his ideas; but they diminish not at all the great interest that attaches . . . to the serious question of the relationship of criminality and insanity.' Anthropologists are unanimous in recognizing that to Lombroso is due the evolution of criminal anthropology, which looks forward to a complete readjustment of our codes and the overturn of our penal systems. His influence has been compared to Haeckel's and Tolstoy's; his name is an authority in the criminal courts and in medical lecture-rooms.

"In the words of Professor Lacassagne . . . 'Everywhere his work is known and valued, not only because of the importance of his teachings and the interest attaching to them, but still more because his was the merit of continuity of effort, and especially because he was an apostle of pity for the unfortunate, of justice for the disinherited. He was a physician of the mind; he breathed forth a new spirit.'"—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A HYMN THAT SUNG ITSELF

AN interesting story of how Dudley Buck was seized by the divine power of a hymn, and produced fitting music for its one and only performance, is told in *The Westminster* (Philadelphia). The relater of the incident is Rev. George B. Spalding who was a pastor in Hartford, Conn., in the early days of Dudley Buck's career there as an organist. In Dr. Spalding's church was "a most notable group of singing men and singing women" and "he was their master, their very soul, and ours also." The writer calls this "an instance of his surpassing genius," and writes:

"From my study window I heard the organ as Buck was practising in the church just across the street. I went in for the purpose of getting his choice of music for a hymn which I wished sung on the next day at which there was to be the sacramental service. The hymn was set to no tune in the book. It had stirred me greatly as I came upon it in my preparation for the Sunday. I handed it to the organist; I watched his face as he read it over. Its tremendous dramatic power seized and held him from the beginning to the close. He had never before met with it. Not many of your readers have ever seen it. It runs thus:

Darkly rose the guilty morning,
When, the King of glory scorning,
  Raged the fierce Jerusalem;
See the Christ, his cross uplifting,
See him stricken, spit on, wearing
  The thorn-plaited diadem.

Not the crowd whose cries assailed him,
Nor the hands that rudely nailed him,
  Slew him on the cursed tree;
Ours the sin from heaven that called him,
Ours the sin whose burden galled him
  In the sad Gethsemane.

For our sins, of glory emptied,
He was fasting, lone, and tempted,
  He was slain on Calvary;
Yet he for his murderers pleaded;
Lord, by us that prayer is needed,
  We have pierced, yet trust in thee.

In our wealth and tribulation,
By thy precious cross and passion,
  By thy blood and agony,
By thy glorious resurrection,
By thy Holy Ghost's protection,
  Make us thine eternally.

"As Buck read on, his face gathered into a very agony. The tears rained down upon the book. Neither of us spoke for a time; 'There is no tune,' I said, 'for such a hymn.' 'No,' he replied, 'but I will have one.' 'And the choir?' I asked. 'They will be all ready,' he answered.

"The Sunday morning came. The holy sacrament was observed. Then I read the hymn slowly to the congregation. The first breath of the great organ under its master's touch was like the prelude of an awful tragedy, and as the choir caught the hymn inspired by the full meaning of every word, the whole scene of the fierce Jerusalem, and the sad Gethsemane, and the cruel Calvary burst upon the great congregation, filling them with very terror. The organ itself seemed affrighted. And then with the closing stanza, organ and choir surged into one wailing cry of penitence and beseeching, as the sobbing, pleading voice of the soprano soared upward and still upward, breaking at last as against the very throne of God. If ever pastor and people worshiped, if ever human souls confest and prayed and won forgiveness, it was then and there. We were transported and transfigured under the power of music which is sovereign when out of its soul it pours itself into the souls of hearers.

"Then it is that music is neither science nor art, but a spirit which is the breath of the Almighty. Then it is that heaven moves down into the souls of men and eternity begins.

"I asked Buck, as others did, for the composition of that music. He promised it and he tried hard to reproduce it, but he never could do it. It was born of God. It was the Spirit of God, and like the wind, 'We hear the voice thereof, but know not whence it cometh or whither it goeth.'"

FRENCH APPROVAL OF BRIAND'S SCHOOL POLICY

THE excitement in France over the Government's action with regard to French schools calls the attention not only of Catholics but of all denominations who are engaged in educational work. The main points in the controversy involve the exclusion by law of religious teaching in schools, and the counter-proscription, by the ecclesiastical authorities, of certain text-books which are supposed to militate against morality and the influence of the Church. It will interest those in this country who wish to hear both sides of the dispute to read the assertion of the London *Times's* correspondent that the measures of Mr. Briand are approved by many Catholics in France, and the books proscribed by some bishops have the approval of others. On the subject of Mr. Briand's action, which was referred to in our last number, we read:

"M. Briand and his Cabinet, who are undoubtedly backed by the vast majority of the French people and also—according to assertions which it would be difficult to challenge—by the majority of French Catholics and by the opinion of most of the French clergy, maintain that it is not a question of conscience at all. The primary national schools, they maintain, are, formally and literally, 'neutral.' If there is any infringement of neutrality by teachers of aggressively secularist opinions it will be prosecuted and punished. Religious instruction, according to the law, is no affair of the French State's. If, however, a parent desires his child to have religious instruction, he can send him, as of yore, to the Church, out of school hours, to learn his Catechism from the *curé*. This is no innovation, as it would be, for example, in England. It is the way in which religious instruction has, from time immemorial, been imparted to the children in France. It is the way in which it is still imparted in the case of the vast majority of private schools (*écoles libres*), which are still under Congregationist guidance and which, nevertheless, usually send the children who attend them across the street to the *curé* for their lesson in religion.

"These *écoles libres*, by the way, are still very numerous throughout France, and the Government does not place any obstacle in the way of the establishment of new ones under the auspices of the Church. The majority of French parents, however, prefer to send their children to the 'neutral' State schools."

We are also reminded by the same informant that many of the books proscribed by the ecclesiastical authorities, or rather by some of them, are of such high qualities as to claim the approval even of Catholics. To quote again:

"The French cardinals, archbishops, and bishops the other day proscribed a certain number of school-books which are in use in the neutral [or Government] schools. These books were various histories of France by M. Calvet, by MM. Gauthier and Deschamps, by MM. Guiot and Mane, and by MM. Rogie and Despique. The history of France by MM. Aulard and Debidour was also proscribed, as were M. Aulard's 'Éléments d'Instruction Civique' and M. Jules Payot's 'Cours de Morale' and 'La Morale à l'École.'

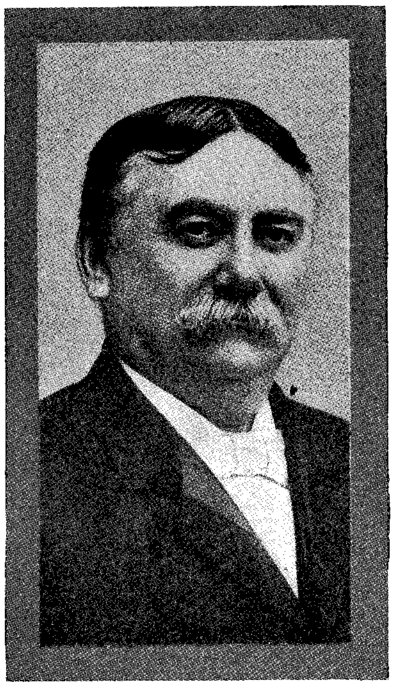
"I am informed on high authority that a number of the proscribed books are actually in use in the *écoles libres*, or private schools, and even in some of the schools under Congregationist guidance, of which the bishops otherwise approve."

The position of the bishops is thus stated:

"The Archbishop of Paris, in a letter to the *curés* of his diocese, maintains that the bishops are not preaching rebellion against the law, tho they certainly consider that a human law is not binding if it be opposed to the divine law. What they insist upon is the observance of the clause in the Schools Law which forbids any offense to the faith of those who attend a public school. In advising parents to give the preference to the Christian school over the neutral school the bishops were only asking them to exercise a liberty which was guaranteed by the law."

THE FOUNDER OF THE "FLORENCE MISSIONS"

IT is called a "unique philanthropy unequaled by that of any other American of his time" that stands to the credit of the late Charles N. Crittenton. Some seventy-five rescue homes for fallen women are scattered up and down the world as the result of his benevolence. Mr. Crittenton early in life followed the wholesale drug business and made a fortune in that career, but the loss of his five-year-old daughter, Florence, in 1882, turned him toward active charitable work as a means of assuaging his grief. It is told in *The Christian Herald* (New York, December 1) that his philanthropy took its particular form from the answer he received one night "when pleading with an abandoned woman to forsake her depraved life and sin no more." The woman "asked the natural question how she was to live if she turned from evil, all avenues to her return to decent living being closed to her." The writer continues:


CHARLES N. CRITTENTON,

Who founded rescue homes for fallen women in all parts of the world.

"In trying to find a practical answer to her question Mr. Crittenton discovered how difficult it was for such women to return to virtuous life. The gulf seemed impassable, and, while it remained so, it was a mockery to urge them to repent. He satisfied himself that with a compassionate heart and a liberal expenditure of money an opportunity for reclamation might be afforded that many would embrace. He resolved to make the experiment. He hired a large house in a suitable quarter in New York, had it cleansed and furnished, and caused it to be known that any woman of vicious life desiring to reform would be cordially welcomed there, and would be helped to cut loose from evil associations and be assisted in her efforts to recover her lost position in society. It was a pleasure to him to identify this effort with his lost daughter. He gave the house her name, and the first Florence Mission was established.

"It succeeded beyond his hopes. Some of the rescued girls were restored to their homes, some were enabled to secure employment, and some were married. Mr. Crittenton's success in New York encouraged him to establish similar institutions in other cities, and there are now many of them in various parts of the country, shining like beacons to those who have made moral shipwreck of life. In some instances the missions have been placed under the care of women who have themselves been rescued from lives of shame; and it has been found that none are more successful than they in the work of rescuing others. So the name of the lost child has been immortalized and her memory is perpetuated in the hearts of many who through these memorials of her have been saved from ruin."

After founding the Florence Night Mission at No. 21 Bleecker Street, New York, Mr. Crittenton gave up all other business and decided to devote his whole life to this particular work. His determination was carried out until the time of his death which occurred in San Francisco, November 16. Of his life the writer gives these further facts:

"He controlled a large income, which he expended wholly upon the mission work he had carefully planned. Consecrating his entire energies to this task, he took upon himself the labors of a missionary and evangelist, and went from city to city, establishing new homes at points where social conditions were the worst. More than seventy-four Florence Crittenton Homes were thus founded, and thousands of young women were rescued from lives of sin and shame. Not only was each of these homes a refuge and an open door for the poor social outcasts, but it held out to them the hope and solace of the gospel. Many found peace and blessing in believing and date their new life from the time they entered the Florence Crittenton Homes.

"Mr. Crittenton, in the course of his evangelistic work, traveled in other lands, with the result that, observing social conditions in many foreign cities, he founded homes in these also wherever the opportunity was afforded and the need seemed to demand it. Shanghai, Tokyo, City of Mexico, Marseilles, and populous cities in other foreign lands have similar homes founded in memory of the little American girl who with her dying breath pleaded with her father to 'help other girls.' That loving, last request was surely a rich legacy in its world-wide results. Thousands of rescued and redeemed women to-day live to bless the memory of this gentle child, and to sorrow for the loss of the kind, tender, noble man who had been the best friend they had ever known on earth.

"Mr. Crittenton was born at Henderson, Jefferson County, N. Y., February 20, 1833. He was an ardent advocate of temperance, and was at one time Prohibition candidate for mayor of New York."

EXPECTING THE CHURCH

WHEN the world assumes an expectant attitude toward the Church, her burden of obligation can hardly be shirked, thinks an editorial writer in the Chicago *Interior*. A prominent Chicago attorney is quoted as saying: "At our club every day I hear politicians and business men talking of public corruption in the city, and over and over they keep asking, 'What are the churches going to do about it?' They're waiting for the churches to lead off." The meaning of such speeches, as this writer sees it, is that "the world has come to expect of the Church leadership in the destruction of civic evils." Will the Church meet the expectation? he asks, and he goes on to observe:

"It is a terrific thing for the Church to be expected. Its duty is serious enough when it has to thrust itself on a world that doesn't want it. But when the world is wanting it and waiting for it, then the responsibility ought to make the Church quake.

"If it fails then, it squanders opportunity, and trades an offered respect for an earned contempt. It not only disappoints God, but betrays humanity.

"Precise folks dispute the old proverb 'The voice of the people is the voice of God.' But nobody can dispute this amendment: 'The expectation of the people is the voice of God.' An expectant world is a divine challenge.

"The Church's tasks multiply all the while and grow harder. Very recently nobody would have dreamed of looking to the Church for relief from oppressions of wicked public officials and thieving political rings. Its sphere was supposed to be on the opposite side of life from politics.

"But under push of moral indignations which precedent could not confine, the Church here and there, once and again, has been driven to try its mettle fighting greed and vice.

"And in such conflicts the Church has discovered to itself and to the world a new possibility. The men who love graft and vice have learned a new fear. The men who hate them have got a new hope. Both the fear and the hope point to the Church.

"*The reward of what little the Church has already done for civic and social reform is this—it is expected to do more.*"

The writer turns to consider some of the reasons why the world expects the Church to lead in the direct attack upon wrong-doing—why "men of the world have learned so soon to wait until the Church leads." Thus:

"*The Church has something in it which lasts.*

"The worst defeat of reform in the cities and towns has always been that the reforming determination oozes out so quickly. Civic societies are organized and go in for a while with mighty vim. But soon leaders and followers together are tired of the trouble; they quietly drop out and slink away. The organization goes to pieces, and the rascals come back. But the Church hasn't gone to pieces yet. It has outlasted every strain that has come on it. It sags sometimes, but it always recovers itself. If the Church once gets roused enough to set its sentinels out, the foe won't slip back into the old stronghold unobserved. The fighting army will never be quite depleted; a nucleus at least will always be under drill.

"*The Church, when true to itself, is really for the whole people.*

"The dread that gets on the nerves of everybody who takes active part against public evils, is the dread of some cheap and narrow selfishness using the overturn of old abuses as opportunity to establish new. Or where there is no deliberate plot of self-seeking, sheer lack of understanding is apt to serve only a part of the people rather than all.

"But the Church reaches up and down, near and far, through all conditions of people. It has a sense of sympathy and an instinct for justice at its heart. Better than any other force in the world, it can be trusted to hold the balances level between man and man. There is surer to be fair play, brotherhood, union of all classes, sincerity, true patriotism, where the Church is dominant. Tired of pretenses and partialities, the politician feels new confidence when he follows the Church.

"*The Church can present a solid front.*

"That is a new revelation to the modern world. Men outside had been so used to the quarreling of Christians over theological matters that the divisions of the Church were their by-word. Nobody suspected any force of combination inside Church lines. And the present world wants combination.

"But of late when the bugle blows for a moral issue, the modern Church in a trice quits its disputes and closes ranks. The world is amazed. But the world is immensely imprest. Solidarity is the one invaluable political asset. If the Church can show it, of course, the politicians will wait for its leadership.

"*The Church has Jesus Christ.*

"The world knows Jesus was brave—that he didn't fear the face of man. It wants that courage now, and it hopes to find it in Christ's followers. Jesus would stand for the right no matter what it cost. Amid the hesitations and fears and evasions of many who do not want righteousness enough to pay the price, the world realizes that free and fearless self-sacrifice equal to the emergency is going to be found only among such as Christ has touched with his spirit. Hence it waits for the Church."

MR. BRYAN'S OBJECTION TO DARWINISM

IN the year of Darwin's centenary, one prominent platform speaker has put into printed form his oft-repeated declaration that he does not accept the Darwinian theory. William J. Bryan is the man referred to, and his statement of the case, included in a volume of his recently published speeches, "revised and arranged by himself," occurs in the address called "The Prince of Peace," delivered at many Chautauquas and religious gatherings in America, beginning in 1904; also in Canada, Mexico, Tokyo, Manila, Bombay, Cairo, and Jerusalem. Mr. Bryan refuses to accept the theory, he says, because "it does not solve the mystery of life or explain human progress." Some, he fears, have accepted it "in the hope of escaping from the miracle," but why, he asks, "should the miracle frighten us?" Mr. Bryan does not "mean to find fault" with any one who wishes to accept the theory. "All I mean to say is," he declares, "that while you may trace your ancestry back to the monkey if you find pleasure or pride in doing so, you shall not connect me with your family tree without more evidence than has yet been produced." He goes on:

"I object to the theory for several reasons. First, it is a dangerous theory. If a man links himself in generations with the monkey, it then becomes an important question whether he is going toward him or coming from him—and I have seen them going in both directions. I do not know of any argument that can be used to prove that man is an improved monkey that may not be used just as well to prove that the monkey is a degenerate man, and the latter theory is more plausible than the former.

"It is true that man, in some physical characteristics, resembles the beast, but man has a mind as well as a body, and a soul as well as a mind. The mind is greater than the body and the soul is greater than the mind, and I object to having man's pedigree traced on one-third of him only—and that the lowest third. Fairbairn, in his 'Philosophy of Christianity,' lays down a sound proposition when he says that it is not sufficient to explain man as an animal; that it is necessary to explain man in history—and the Darwinian theory does not do this. The ape, according to this theory, is older than man, and yet the ape is still an ape while man is the author of the marvelous civilization which we see about us.

"One does not escape from mystery, however, by accepting this theory, for it does not explain the origin of life. When the follower of Darwin has traced the germ of life back to the lowest form in which it appears—and to follow him one must exercise more faith than religion calls for—he finds that scientists differ. Those who reject the idea of creation are divided into two schools, some believing that the first germ of life came from another planet and others holding that it was the result of spontaneous generation. Each school answers the arguments advanced by the other, and as they can not agree with each other, I am not compelled to agree with either."

If compelled to accept one of these theories, Mr. Bryan would prefer the first, he says; adding, "for if we can chase the germ of life off this planet and get it out into space, we can guess the rest of the way and no one can contradict us, but if we accept the doctrine of spontaneous generation, we can not explain why spontaneous generation ceased to act after the first germ was created." We read further:

"Go back as far as we may, we can not escape from the creative act, and it is just as easy for me to believe that God created man *as he is* as to believe that, millions of years ago, he created a germ of life and endowed it with power to develop into all that we see to-day. I object to the Darwinian theory, until more conclusive proof is produced, because I fear we shall lose the consciousness of God's presence in our daily life, if we must accept the theory that through all the ages no spiritual force has touched the life of man or shaped the destiny of nations.

"But there is another objection. The Darwinian theory represents man as reaching his present perfection by the operation of the law of hate—the merciless law by which the strong crowd out and kill off the weak. If this is the law of our development then, if there is any logic that can bind the human mind, we shall turn backward toward the beast in proportion as we substitute the law of love. I prefer to believe that love rather than hatred is the law of development. How can hatred be the law of development when nations have advanced in proportion as they have departed from that law and adopted the law of love?"

WHAT SHEPPARD'S ACQUITTAL MEANS—The action of the court at Leopoldville in acquitting Dr. Sheppard and Dr. Morrison of the charge of libel brought against them by the Kassai Rubber Company may have the effect, says a writer in *The Christian Observer* (Louisville), "of speedily breaking the fetters of this benighted people" of the Kongo. The same paper publishes Dr. Sheppard's own account of the verdict from which we quote:

"Monday, October 4. We arose early this beautiful tropical morning, drest ourselves, and prepared for court. Promptly at 8:15 A.M., we were all assembled at the door of the court-house. The director of the Kassai Rubber Company and his associates entered. We followed. At the tap of a small bell we were seated. The floor of the court-house was very weak and so to discourage outsiders all benches were removed, put outside, leaving only two short ones to be occupied by prosecutors and prisoners.

"There were three chairs, one occupied by the judge, one by the sheriff, and the third by the secretary. The judge rose with his manuscript in hand, all in French, and read, rapidly, distinctly, and earnestly for one hour (the judge is an Italian). At the conclusion of the review of the whole case the judge turned to us and said: '*Vous êtes acquité*,' 'You are acquitted.'

"The little bell was rung and the court was dismissed. The four native police saw us safely outside and closed the little court-house doors. We returned to the Kongo Bololo mission station, had prayers, and later on received the congratulations of a host of friends and sympathizers."

GERMAN UNIVERSITIES LEFT BEHIND

AMERICAN students who covet a German university degree will perhaps pause when they read that educationally Germany has been outdistanced by other countries. This fact may be taken on the authority of no less a man than the historian, Professor Lamprecht, who is reported to have said to an audience on University Teachers' Day at Leipsic: "We are no longer atop of the universities of the world. France and America have left us far behind." Such a speech no doubt quells some of the exultation natural over the recent statement of the *Universitätskalender* that "for the first time in the history of German universities the total enrolment of full or matriculated students has passed the 50,000 mark." The *Berliner Tageblatt* takes up Professor Lamprecht's words and comments as follows:

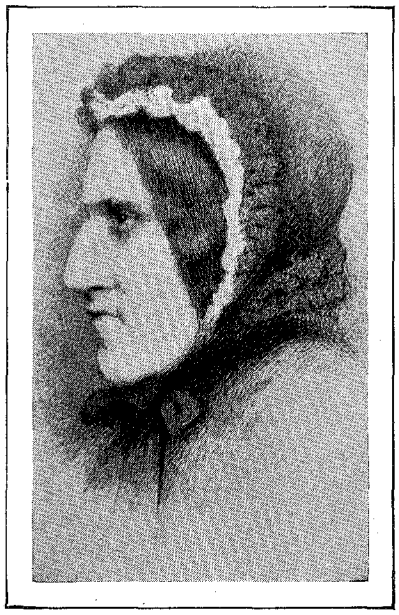
> "No longer atop! To many Germans in lounging-gowns and slippers this is simply incomprehensible. Were we not always, even in times of the worst disruptions and the deepest humiliation, 'the nation of poets and thinkers?' Have not the German universities, for centuries past, been the leaders in the field of science and free investigation? If we could be proud of nothing else, we at least boasted of German science; and, to a certain extent, we had a right to do so. To-day we have become united and thereby also strong; in domestic economy we have made astonishing progress; in technic we can stand comparison with any other nation; and yet Professor Lamprecht, who is surely no 'Regierer,' and who has had the opportunity to acquaint himself with the conditions abroad and to compare them with ours, comes out with the statement that we are no longer ahead.
>
> "This assertion by the author of 'German History' will perhaps meet with violent contradiction in certain quarters, in the same way as thirty years ago a storm of indignation was aroused among German manufacturers by the late Professor Reuleaux's painful criticism of German exhibits at the Philadelphia Exposition when he styled them 'cheap and bad.' Since then it has been acknowledged that the German critic could not have rendered a greater service to our industries than when he spurred them on with his pointed censure. His criticism was their salvation and their uplift.
>
> "One can only wish that Lamprecht's words may have a similar result. Not for a moment do we ignore the fact that all is not gold that glitters abroad either, and that the university ideal is far from having been reached, especially in the American universities founded and maintained by the Rooseveltian 'wealthy robbers.' But surely it makes a difference whether, in our case, a benefactor of mankind may occasionally contribute ten or a hundred thousand marks to the cause of higher educational work, or a rich American give untold millions for the like object.
>
> "Science, in the modern sense, is plainly not to be raised to a high standard with scanty resources. For the organization and complete equipment of libraries, for experimental and study work of all kinds, for clinics, laboratories, and a thousand other high-school requirements, even as for warfare, there is needed money, more money, and money again. The State has not the money, or if it has, it needs it for other purposes; Miquel's assertion that among us education does not suffer was nothing more than a mendacious phrase. Our rich people on their part do nothing toward the work."

The *Tageblatt* hereupon turns to denounce the selfish policy of the reactionary press, whose motto is that the work of the high-school teacher is to train students into "patriotic German men," after which it concludes:

> "The reason why our universities are left farther and farther behind is not far to seek. 'Patriotism' and 'Germanism' are in truth very fine words, . . . but the task of universities does not consist in breeding patriotism, but in teaching and supporting science. Our universities are no longer atop because they lack private voluntary assistance and because the reactionists put the thumbscrews on free scientific work. The question here involved is not one of things concerning training; it is our standing in the world that is at stake. 'Germany to the fore in the world!' said Prince Bülow. 'Germany to the rear!' is the cry of actual facts. How long shall we endure such a condition of things?"—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

MR. HOWELLS REBUKES MEREDITH

GEORGE MEREDITH has begun to pay for the indiscretions of friends. Mr. Edward Clodd let loose a miscellaneous assortment of Meredith's *obiter dicta* very shortly after the novelist's death, and some of them dealt rather summarily with such established reputations as Dickens, Thackeray, and George Eliot. With the latter he really seemed to forget the canons of common courtesy, and Mr. Howells now calls him posthumously to task. The necessity of so handling a dead writer is not altogether to the taste of the genial occupant of the "Easy Chair" (*Harper's*, December), but Mr. Howells is too grieved to be silent over the way Meredith "permitted himself the personalities he is said to have indulged concerning that *grand' anima*, George Eliot, who so toweringly overtopped all her generation in fiction, but of whom he is said to have said: 'George Eliot had the heart of a Sappho, but the face, with its long proboscis and the protruding teeth, as of the Apocalyptic horse, betrayed animality.'" Mr. Howells' retort is:

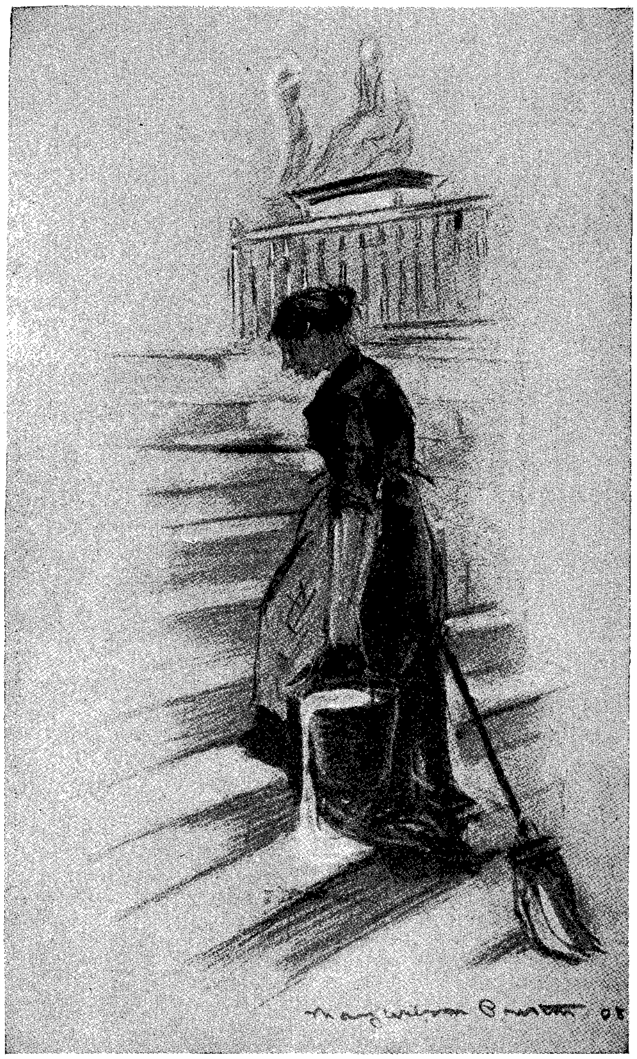


GEORGE ELIOT.

> "One asks oneself, and wishes at once to ask others, what George Eliot's looks had to do with her novels, and one asks it, from our experience, in vain. This hard saying against her is as far from criticism as that unhandsome fling Charles Reade was guilty of while he and she were both alive, to the same effect and purport; and it is a pity that George Meredith, now that she and he are both dead, should seem, or be made to seem, to behave so ill toward 'a heart of Sappho.' For, however we may differ from others as to the worth of Meredith's work, we would not let the maddest of his adorers outworship us in honor of his most noble and generous spirit; as much as any of them could, we hate to have this blot upon him, and we can imagine George Meredith meeting George Eliot in the fields of asphodel, and magnanimously shrinking from the reproach of the quick 'Ah!' with which her ghost must encounter his in their mutual consciousness.
>
> "The only question for any one to ask himself concerning such criticism as the saying implies is whether the cruel charge of animality is at all founded. What proof of it is there in the woman's books: in 'Scenes of Clerical Life,' in 'Adam Bede,' in 'The Mill on the Floss,' in 'Felix Holt,' in 'Romola,' in 'Middlemarch,' in 'Daniel Deronda'? None whatever, we say, unless it is animality to deal sorrowfully and sanatively with men's and women's untruth to themselves and one another in that relation in which they are finally most men and women. So far as aseptic handling goes, the temptations and seductions and adulteries which get into fiction from life, in her novels are surgically clean. Not one salacious suggestion, not one impure touch, not one sensual lure, not one gross word or low thought taints her stories from first to last. If they err, it is on the side of a tragic ideal of sin as always self-punished, for sin is sometimes rather amused with itself and not finally dissatisfied to be so. Above all other English novelists she moralized her theme, if she did not stoop to truth but rather aspired to it, with a devotion not surpassed even by Tolstoy's. It is not merely cruel, then, to speak of her animality, but from any proof of it in her books, any hint even, the long proboscis and the protruding teeth to the contrary notwithstanding, it is false. Her

looks can not now afflict her more; very likely she and Savonarola have quite other faces by this time; but that *grand' anima* may still be wounded by the accusal of sensuality in which no recorded syllable of hers joins with her critic."

Mr. Howells admits that he may be taking an unguarded saying of Meredith's too seriously. "With pen in hand he must have written something kinder as well as truer, for he too was a *grand' anima*, far above envy and spite, if we are to judge from his books as we have been judging from George Eliot's." Having said so much and a little more about Meredith, Mr. Howells turns with some bitterness upon the Meredithians—those who in the latter days thronged to worship. He observes:



Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

NOT A GIBSON TYPE,

Yet a figure whom May Wilson Preston sees susceptible of artistic treatment.

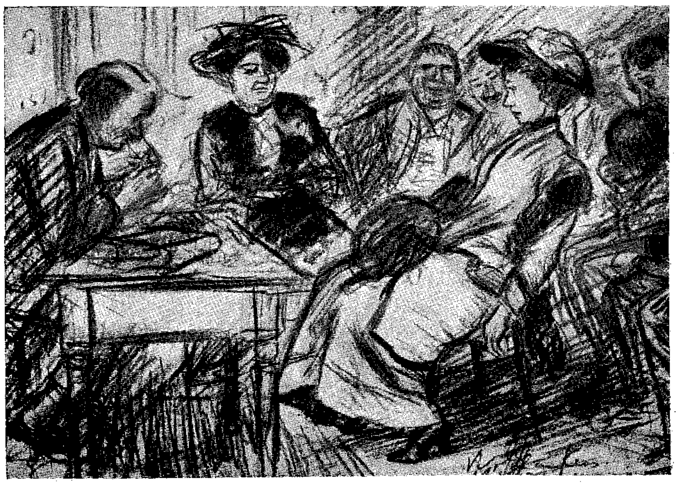
"It is time for some one to say that the divine honors now paid George Meredith are of those preposterous obsequies with which the English try to magnify some one in death whom they have neglected in life. The Americans who have not survived their colonial dependence are like the English in this as in other simple devices, but they claim to have discovered Meredith's greatness much longer before he died than the English. It is very likely, but the fact does not count. Together they are sending up shouts of acclaim and praises comparative and positive, with which they deafen one another and hush the small voices of honest inquiry which will presently make themselves heard in unanswerable question. Unquestionably Meredith is a poet, unquestionably he is a social moralist, unquestionably he is a great soul. But was he an artist, like the really great artists in English fiction, who could so wholly lose themselves in their creations as to make you forget their art? Was he such an artist as Jane Austen was, or George Eliot was, for all her proboscis and protruding teeth, or as Mr. Thomas Hardy and Mr. Eden Phillpotts are? Is not he rather to be classed with Scott and Bulwer and Dickens and Reade, and with Thackeray in his least dramatic moments, or is he not still rather more of the like of Disraeli, a maker of arabesques in which the shapes of life are interwoven but life is not portrayed? If you go outside of English fiction, can you rank him with Galdós or Valdés in Spain, with Flaubert or Maupassant or the Goncourts, or even Zola in France, with Björnson in Norway, with Turgenef or Dostoyefsky in Russia, or with the only Tolstoy? Is he to be matched with Hawthorne or with Mr. Henry James?

"We leave all these questions to remain questions till others supply the answers. What we say is that an author who mostly keeps the stage himself, and when he concedes it to his characters goes behind them and talks through them and for them, may be all the other good and great things in the world, but he is not a good or great artist. Of course an author creates his creatures, but he must not seem to have done so. An artist begins by concealing not only his art, but by concealing himself. A novelist has no more right to be personally present in his story than a sculptor in his statue, or a painter in his picture, or a dramatist in his action. This is the ideal which the novelist will always fall short of, simply because the ideal in esthetics or ethics is unattainable; but if he falls short of it voluntarily he is not an artist, as in morals he would be no better than one of the wicked."

OUR HISTORIANS OF THE BRUSH

As we look back to the drawings of Leech and Daumier for the "abstract and brief chronicle of their time" so will future generations turn to the work of some of our contemporaries. This is the opinion of a writer in *The Craftsman* who does not hesitate to name Glackens, Sloan, Myers, Shinn, and a few others, with Hogarth, Leech, and Daumier, and he might add Forain and Steinlen. In speaking of American illustrators this writer, who remains discreetly anonymous, does not wish to be understood "as including the makers of merely pretty pictures for insipid fiction or the designers of mock melodramatic unreality." This "so-called art," it is asserted, "may be cataloged in America as pure journalism." There is another class dismissed with an alliterative group-name as, "such men as Pyle, Penfield, and Parish." While the decorative beauty of the latters' work is not gainsaid, yet "in this phase of illustration the interest lies mainly in color for color's sake, coupled with an appreciation of dramatic history"; whereas, "the group of men who are practically historians of modern conditions more often than not do not use color, and they find charm in the humblest, simplest situations." We read:

"An artist, for instance, like William J. Glackens, draws a group of tenement children playing boisterously on Washington Square. They are awkward children even in their playing, and unspontaneous. Their little garments are without grace; their faces without appeal; all of this you recognize. Yet there is splendid beauty in the picture because of the great truth which Mr. Glackens had to tell, and because of the line and form and color which he has used



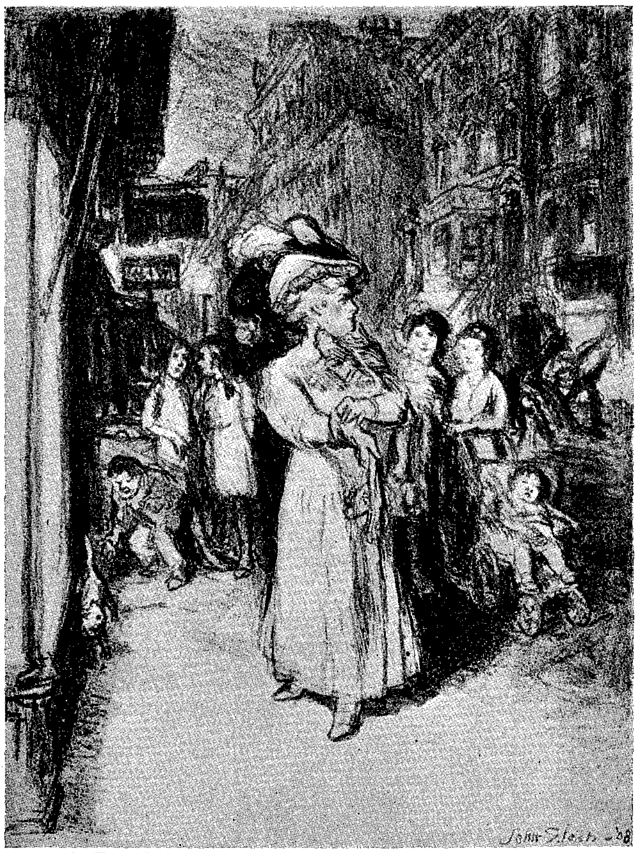
Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

FROM ONE OF GLACKENS' DRAWINGS.

There is no question of esthetics or ethics in this art, but only one of reality.

in telling it. Practically this encompasses all there is of good illustrating—truth to tell and sincerity in telling it. There is no question of esthetics or of ethics in such art, but only of reality. It is a chapter out of life with the emphasis in the right place. . . . .

"With John Sloan's work there is again that unerring flare for truth, the same sane understanding that art can not be divided up in sections, one kind of men seeing in colors and others in line; always the vital matter is how widely and profoundly a man is sympathetic to life; and then how simply and finely he presents truth with whatever medium is convenient and consistent. In Mr. Sloan's work you feel a presentation of types of people and phases of existence rather than interest centered in the individual and incident. He is more consciously a student of sociology. It is as tho he had thought in large measure, and so, while missing some of the more intimate detail, had caught and held expressions of a vast changing civilization.



Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

"EVENING IN TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET."

Sloan does for New York's poor what Steinlen has done for those of Paris.

"Glackens' people present immense variations in type, all equally true to the conditions which bred them; Sloan's people show you more a phase of society encompassing many of a type. Recall, for instance, his young girls looking in a lighted Sixth-Avenue window at night; or, in another sketch, a group of girls entering a moving-picture show. They are children from the underworld, eager to test life, curious, a question-mark sprung from the soil. Life's greatest mystery, in whatever form, alone beckons them. Or study the woman emerging from the gloom of West Twenty-seventh Street. There are many of her, up and down the streets and avenues at that hour, looking like her and on similar quest bent. She presents to you no special history of her own, but is rather a chapter in metropolitan twilight life.

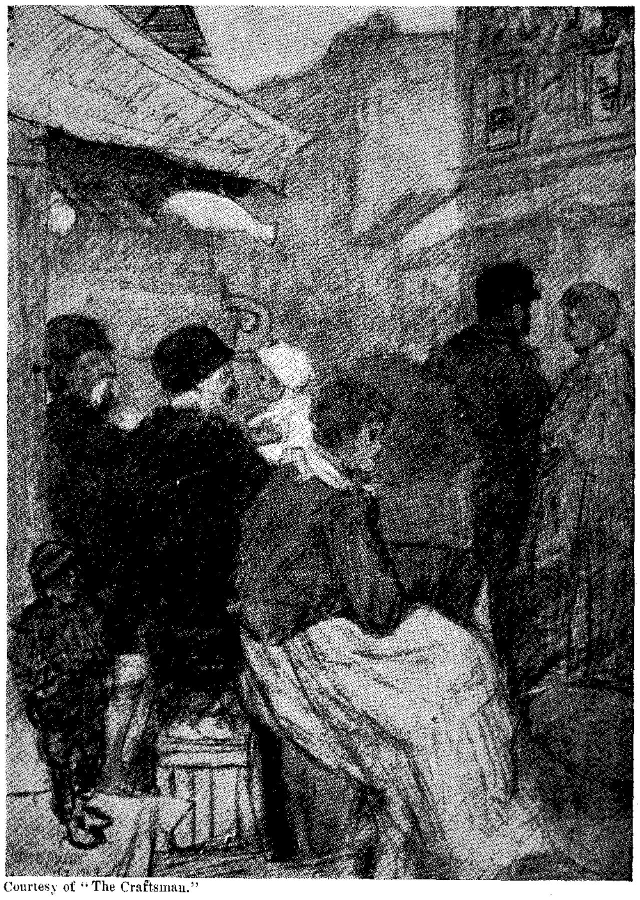
"A student of life, trenchant, cynical, with wide appreciation of the inspiration for art to be found at every man's elbow, is Everett Shinn. Like Glackens and Sloan, Shinn is also a painter. Without specializing, for Mr. Shinn is versatile in expression as life itself is versatile in interest, he has perhaps found keenest enjoyment in portraying scenes from the theater, both from the point of view of the audience and of the stage. His ballet-dancers, at the footlights, in the wings, in the dressing-room, have never been equaled except by Degas. . . . . . .

"Yet away from the theater, out in the city streets, this man is master, too, of the elements. In his sketch of a Fifth-Avenue stage the snow crackles under the wheels, the wind blows past you with a shriek, and the horses are floundering on icy pavement with the helpless fury of live animals."

Other names of the group are mentioned, such as Jerome Myers, George Bellows, George Wright, Mrs. May Wilson Preston, Henry Raleigh, and Boardman Robinson. Of these, since our pictures show specimens of Jerome Myers' and Mrs. Preston's work, we quote the writer's comment upon them:

"Belonging clearly to this big modern utterance in American art is the work of May Wilson Preston. She, too, sees life very clearly. She possesses a fine freedom of technic, but her intimate sympathy with the tragedies of life seems too keen to permit her wholly to become a philosopher. In a way, her work seems to place itself on a scale between that of Glackens and Sloan. She is, consciously or unconsciously, a student of life, and yet she never appears critical of the individual representing life. . . . Mrs. Preston also possesses that essential quality in illustrating so noticeable in the work of American artists, sensitive humor, the power of seeing things enveloped in a mantle of friendly sympathy, and it is this very humor which relieves such a sketch as 'The Scrubwoman' from tragic somberness. What a study the scrubwoman is of ineffective, unenlightened labor; of labor without thought or purpose; without interest from within or sympathy from without! To be borne, such a sketch must be presented with kindliness. . . . . . .

"In Jerome Myers' glimpse of 'Evening in Mulberry Street,' there is a mental as well as a physical laxness, both unconscious, both without purpose. It is not rest from labor which is portrayed, but rather a dull waiting for to-morrow's work. A family group that should mean the greatest sweetness of life—man, woman, and a little child—but as Mr. Myers shows these people, one feels only the woman's fatigue, and reluctance to accept the child, the man's momentary tenderness for his own flesh and blood, the raucous group of dispirited neighbors, and, back, half hidden, a tiny malign figure, a baby in years, but already grown to know the sordid meaning of the crowded, ill-smelling, unhomelike street. All told with the surest, most vigorous lines, a medium so fluent that the beholder is scarcely conscious of its achievement—concise history of conditions appalling, tragic, yet inherent in our too rapid amalgamation of races unsuited to our metropolitan ways."



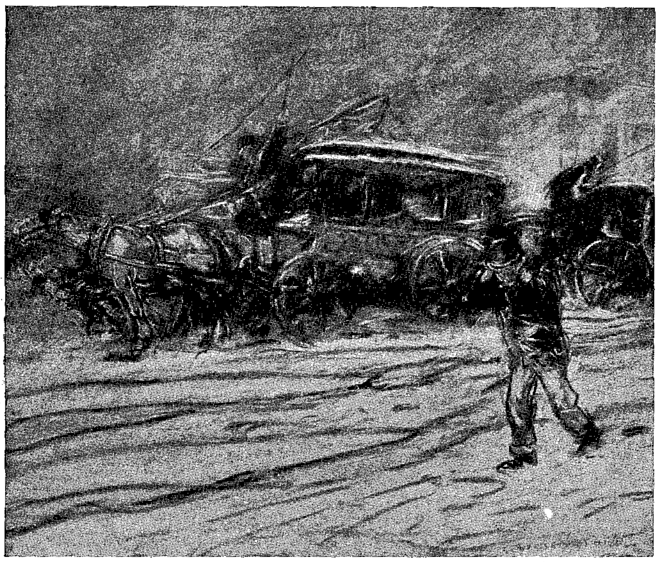
Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

EVENING IN MULBERRY STREET.

A "concise history of conditions appalling, tragic," told by Jerome Myers.

DRAMATIC LESSONS THAT GO WRONG

THO *Rip Van Winkle* is a stage figure that fades with the memory of Jefferson, yet he was enshrined at one time in most of our hearts. This worship receives something of a jar from Mr. Algernon Tassin who, in speaking of the drama as a moral force, says, "If I were asked to name a play which in my mind has done the most harm within my memory, I should say 'Rip Van Winkle'—dear to all children's hearts." The reason precisely, he asserts, is that "all children were taken to see it, and with most of us it was our first play!" Lest there should seem harm in that simple fact Mr. Tassin goes on to tell us that "because we loved the delightful *Rip* we did not perceive that he was a drunken vagabond, and we condemned without question the sorely tried *Gretchen*, who, indeed, would have done better by herself, her little ones, and the rest of the village, had she turned him out of doors sooner." The writer goes on, in *Good Housekeeping* (Springfield, Mass., December), to justify his dictum:


Courtesy of "The Craftsman."

FIFTH-AVENUE STAGE.

Another specimen of the work of our "Historians of the brush," presenting a feature of the vanished New York recorded by Everett Shinn.

> "Let no one say this is 'considering too curiously.' A burning childish impression by means of the most impressive medium mankind knows anything about—the stage—leaves its mark for life. The disposition of society to confuse charm with merit is perhaps its greatest misfortune, and *Rip* started most of the children of recent generations on that path. The quixotic and charming scapegrace has always been the most endearing figure of romance, but almost invariably it has been a false figure. There is nothing of which we can be surer than that habitual irresponsibility and self-indulgence dry up the springs of kindness and noble action in the heart. This does not mean that a degenerated character like that of *Sidney Carton* may not in the crisis of his life be capable of a momentary return to the nobility which he recognized in earlier days, but since he himself affirms in so doing the native instability of his character, the audience is in no danger of making that moment outweigh a lifetime. There are, unfortunately, plenty of sentimental plays in which an entire personality is changed for good in the twinkling of an eye, or where a trivial act of kindness condones a life of selfishness or even of crime. Then there is the play where a person confuses your standard of judgment by an inexpensive reformation in the last act in order to work out the plot and let the curtain fall pleasantly. Some one has wittily written that a last-act repentance is much like a deathbed repentance—very comforting to all concerned, but one has no way to test its efficacy or sincerity."

Curiously enough, as this writer proceeds to point out, "it often happens that plays primarily intended to bear a moral message have upon analysis, and even without it, just the other effect." He illustrates by citing two of last year's plays whose thesis is that "love directed by religious faith can save the most brutalized of men." We quote:

> "The hero of 'Regeneration' finds it impossible to be religious without being disloyal to obligations which ought to bind him.
>
> "'What do you make of "Salvation Nell"?' I asked a young friend after the play was over.
>
> "'Why,' she answered, 'the young woman who elects to tread the narrow path gets the worst of it, while the one who goes the other way not only has the pleasantest time, but can still be kind-hearted, reasonable, and likable in the bargain.'
>
> "Both these plays thus convey an immoral teaching, and the same miscarriage of moral lesson might be noticed in half a dozen other plays of last season, obviously designed by their authors to make a moral appeal."

There is a responsibility—resting on each and every theatergoer—for the improvement of the drama, this writer thinks, and it is a matter to which very little attention has been called. He writes:

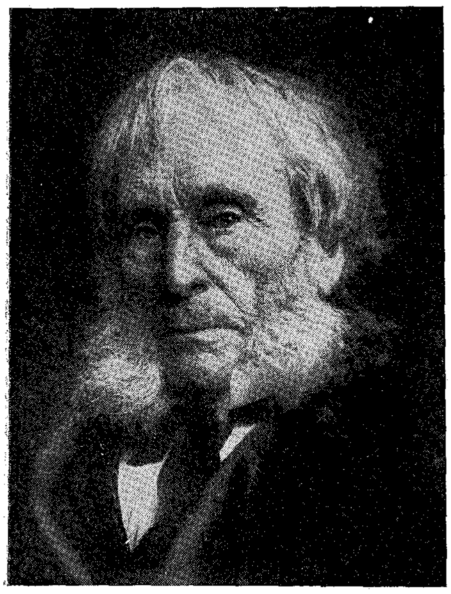
> "More than any other work of man in the domain of art is the drama directly responsive to the demands of its audience. Whoever wishes the stage to exert a moral force can not escape his individual obligation to assist it to do so. When he sees a play he must ask himself questions about it. Is this play true to life, or do things in it happen simply because of stage conditions and because there is a curtain? Do people get into trouble and suffer when by the exercise of ordinary observation and common sense they could avoid it all?"

UNMASKED BY ACROSTICS—Since it was proved by acrostic, a few years ago, that Shakespeare wrote the Bible, the world has been ready for almost anything, but hardly for the news that Mr. Andrew Lang has been dabbling in this sort of work. But he has been detected at last. For some time Mr. Lang has been looked upon more as a syndicate than as an ordinary human being, as he publishes more over his own name than any one man might reasonably be supposed equal to producing. But what shall be said of him if it can be proven that he masquerades also under well-known names among his contemporaries? The Manchester *Guardian* has now caught him red-handed, tho it was assisted in the detection by an American author who showed what marvels can be accomplished by an acrostic. *The Guardian* observes:

> "Not long ago an American author, Mr. William Stone Booth, wrote a big book to prove that Francis Bacon signed his name in Shakespeare's plays, in some of Spenser's poems, and in Ben Jonson's verses in the Shakespeare Folio by means of acrostics. Commenting on them at the time, we stated that, taking Mr. Booth's method and allowing himself the license which Mr. Booth assumes, a man could find anybody's name in any book. Another writer has now come forward and done it for us. Mr. John Pollock, writing in the current number of *Cornhill*, after examining the methods on which Mr. Booth attacked the folios and quartos, has tried some little experiments of his own. Incidentally he has proved (as Mr. Booth would put it) that two of Dryden's most famous works are from other hands. 'Absalom and Achitophel' reveals itself as a posthumous poem by Bacon, and the 'Ode on St. Cecilia's Day' as a prenatal one by Shelley.
>
> "But the most significant and momentous discovery which an ingenious use of the acrostic as a divining-rod has unearthed for him is that which concerns 'Catriona,' a novel hitherto well-nigh universally attributed to R. L. Stevenson, a popular author who flourished in the eighties and early nineties of the last century. The introductory preface to this book, summarizing the novel of which it is a sequel, contains in the initial letters of its sentences, if we are to believe Mr. Pollock, words which when disentangled prove to be 'Andrew Lang's cautious conundrum.' The suggestion contained in this is confirmed when we find that the last paragraph of the conclusion of the book reads 'Andrew Lang's Tale.' Here, then, is a literary deception of the first magnitude unmasked. Fortunately it is possible to secure an explanation. Francis Bacon is dead. Mr. Andrew Lang is living. We appeal to him to make a clean breast of it. He is known to be a versatile writer. How much of contemporary literature has he really written?"

Alexander, DeAlva Stanwood. A Political Hisorty of the State of New York. Vol. III. 1861–82. 8vo, pp. 561. New York: Henry Holt & Co. $2.50 net.

After the lapse of about three years, Mr. Alexander here fulfils his promise to bring his work down to the election of Cleveland as Governor of New York, the event which prepared the way for his election as President. The two volumes published three years ago closed at the outbreak of the Civil War. Mr. Alexander therefore traverses now an important and extremely interesting period in the history of the State. He does this with the same intimate knowledge of conditions which were notable in the earlier volumes. His knowledge, however, has been largely reenforced by the fact that he lived through the times of which he writes, whereas, in the earlier volumes, he, of necessity, depended upon other writers. The reader will discover this difference as to sources, but the more intimate personal acquaintance shown in the present work will not detract from his admiration for the extent of knowledge that was displayed by Mr. Alexander in the earlier volumes. If the reader will recall that the period from 1861 to 1882 embraces not only the Civil War, but the rise and overthrow of the Tweed Ring, the candidacy of Horace Greeley for the Presidency, the political ascendency of Tilden, the warfare between the followers of Conkling and Blaine, and the final downfall of Conkling after his long ascendency, it will be discovered how interesting this volume of necessity becomes. Mr. Alexander has produced a work which will long remain a standard. It already has met a distinct want—one, moreover, that has existed ever since Hammond wrote his political history of the State nearly seventy years ago.



JOHN BIGELOW,

Author of "Retrospections of an Active Life."

From "Intimate Recollections of Joseph Jefferson."

HELEN KELLER AND JOSEPH JEFFERSON.

Arnold, Channing, and **Frost,** Frederick J. Tabor. Yucatan, the American Egypt. 4to, pp. 391. Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.80.

This handsome volume comes from men who have seen what they write about. Even President Diaz, until two years ago, had never visited those ruins of ancient civilization which still survive in the country of the Mayas. Yet this peninsula of sand and sandstone is one of the most important, from an antiquarian's point of view, that this continent possesses. Temples and palaces, carvings and inscriptions still testify to the greatness of a race which once inhabited this tract of territory. It is allowed by the best authorities that Yucatan may be called the Egypt of America, because, like the Egyptian empire in Africa, the kingdom of the Mayas reached the highest point of civilization and science attained by aboriginal or prehistoric dwellers. The ruins of Ukumi, Chichen-Itza, Lebna, and Ake witness to this fact, and prove also that, like the Egyptians, the Mayas had considerable practical knowledge of astronomy.

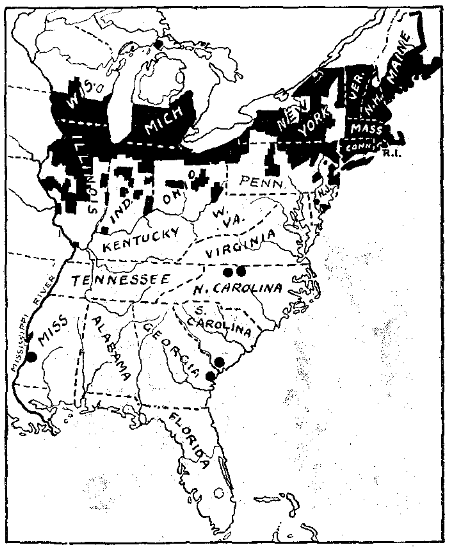
The authors of this book have done their work in a faithful and unconventional manner. They have visited Yucatan and described what they saw. Their narrative keeps the attention of the reader, whose curiosity will be quickened by the many illustrations.

Bigelow, John. Retrospections of an Active Life. With 48 half-tone portraits. 3 vols. Imp. 8vo. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $12 net.

Mr. Bigelow's three volumes form, perhaps, the most important reminiscent and historical work of the season. Now in his ninety-second year, Mr. Bigelow has been active in the public life of the country for more than sixty years. He was Lincoln's minister to France. He was a friend of Sumner, Tilden, Bryant, John Bright, Thackeray, Cobden—in fact, nearly all the celebrities of the last two or three generations. He gives probably the most complete account of the Mason and Slidell incident which has yet come to light. His revelations of the attitude of England and France toward us in the Civil War will form a new contribution to our history. From his correspondence a great number of letters have been selected, from Seward, Cobden, Motley, Bright, Montalembert, and many other celebrated men. The work will remain a standard for students and general readers of American history and affairs. It is well illustrated and admirably bound and printed.

Brownell, W. C. American Prose Masters. 8vo, pp. 400. Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50 net.

The prose masters of Mr. Brownell comprize only Cooper, Hawthorne, Emerson, Poe, Lowell, and Henry James. Some people might think that, outside of this list, there are others to be reckoned with, but the author confines himself largely to imaginative writers in prose and verse. Of course the brilliant, ever-dazzling, critical writings of Lowell, as well as the essays of Emerson, could not have been written by any one destitute of a great imaginative endowment.



From Mrs. Mathews's "Expansion of New England."

NEW ENGLAND SETTLEMENTS EAST OF THE MISSISSIPPI, MADE BEFORE 1860 AND SHOWN IN BLACK.

As might be expected, these appreciations are profoundly analytical, and leave their impress on the memory in many a golden, epigrammatic phrase. Cooper is the "manly and patriotic American representative in the literary parliament of the world." Hawthorne's "Scarlet Letter," Mr. Brownell pronounces "the beautiful and profound story, our chief prose masterpiece." Emerson's essays are "the scriptures of thought, the Vergilian lots of modern literature." Poe was "the one absolute artist of our elder literature." "A good deal of Lowell's prose," he remarks, "has the piquancy of Pegasus in harness," and this remark is a key to his

MADAME OZAKI,

Author of "Warriors of Old Japan."

interpretation of one who wrote prose "masculine, direct, flexible, and energetic." His estimate of Henry James is equally just and lucid. We might say a great deal more in appreciation of these piquant, thoughtful, and illuminating essays.

Bryant, William Cullen. Thanatopsis. New York: Tandy-Thomas Co. $10.

This edition de luxe of "Thanatopsis" discloses artistic skill and exquisite workmanship. The poem is one that lends itself readily to illustration. There are thirty full-page copper etchings, after designs by Walworth Stilson, printed on Japanese silk-tissue, which in turn is mounted on hand-made linen paper. The binding is half parchment. The book measures 8½ x 11½ inches and is enclosed in an attractive box having the same general design and decoration as the volume itself. The reader is imprest by the complete harmony between the lines of the poem and the illustrations. Only one "who, in the love of Nature, holds communion with her visible forms," could so sympathetically and effectively portray her various moods.

MARGARET E. SANGSTER,
Author of "From My Youth Up"

Cameron, Agnes Deans. The New North. Fully illustrated with photographs. Pp. 398. New York: D. Appleton & Co. $3 net.

The subtitle of this book is "An Account of a woman's journey through Canada to the Arctic." She started from Chicago, passed through Winnipeg, and visited Fort Good Hope on the Arctic Circle, returning by way of Edmonton and the wheat country. The book is full of adventures, of accounts of shooting the rapids, of hunting, and of talking everywhere with the natives. She saw the midnight sun. She has much that is interesting to say about arctic animals and arctic food, and she writes enthusiastically of the many friends she made along the way. She took a great many photographs on her journey, many of which appear both in full page and in the text.

Cary, Elizabeth Luther. Artists Past and Present. With 33 illustrations. Size, 5⅝ x 8¼ inches. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $2.50 net.

Miss Cary's well-known work on Whistler has given her authority in art criticism which is increased by this book of twelve critical studies. With the exception of the essays on Rembrandt at the Cassel gallery, Carlo Crivelli, and Jan Steen, they deal with modern art, and, with the exception of the study of Barge and the piece entitled "One Side of Modern Painting," with individual modern painters. These are Mary Cassatt, Max Klinger, Alfred Stevens, Carl Larsson, Jacques Callot, Fautin Latour, Sorolla, and Zuloaga. There is little critical literature in English dealing with certain of these artists, and the group has been chosen in an unusual and interesting way. The book is written in a pointed and suggestive style, and is well illustrated.

Clarke, Helen A. Longfellow's Country. Containing 32 photographs. Pp. 252. New York: Baker & Taylor Co. $2.50 net.

Miss Clarke in some measure follows, in this book, the method of her "Browning's Country." Her purpose is to give a setting and background to the major divisions of Longfellow's poetry. Thus one of the six chapters, "Under the Shadow of Blomidon," deals with Nova Scotia and the people from whom Evangeline came; another treats of the "Lore of Hiawatha"; another of "The New England Tragedies" and the witch country; a fourth of "Idyls from History," in which, for example, she follows the route of Paul Revere's ride; a fifth of "The Coast of New England," the rock of the Hesperus; and the sixth, of Cambridge, with all its personal associations of Longfellow. The book contains thirty-two photographs and is bound in color.

Collins, W. W., R. I. Cathedral Cities of Spain. Illustrated in color by the author. Large 8vo, pp. 358. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50 net.

Mr. Collins, the well-known English water-color artist, writes, in this book, of twenty-four cathedral cities in Spain, and includes in it sixty full-page illustrations from water-colors. While the papers are descriptive and historical sketches of the towns themselves, the cathedrals are emphasized as being representative of them. Religion, as Mr. Collins says, holds all Spain together and gives a touchstone for the understanding of the country. He traces the French influence in the cathedrals of Toledo, Leon, and Burgos, the Italian influence where it exists, and discusses the ubiquitous influence of Churriquera. Nor does he neglect other churches and monuments of every kind. His charming pictures are in harmony with the papers they illustrate.

Crawford, Mary C. Old Boston Days and Ways. With many illustrations from photographs and woodcuts. Pp. 462. Boston: Little, Brown & Co. $2.50 net.

Mrs. Crawford's book is not so much a history as a picture of society and of the worthies of the old days. It describes Boston and its people of Revolutionary days, and tells stories of the Hancocks, the Adamses, Copley, Paul Revere and his wife, and much else which has formerly been known largely from the more impersonal standpoint of history. She describes famous French visitors to the city, Lafayette, Talleyrand, Jerome Bonaparte, and the Count D'Estaing. The section about the social life of the transition period will be new to many, especially the account of Poe's father and actress mother; as will the chapter about early Boston theaters. The book contains about seventy-five illustrations, many of which are placed in the text.

Davenport, Homer. My Quest of the Arab Horse. Illustrated. 12mo, pp. 276. New York: D. W. Dodge & Co. $2 net.

Mr. Davenport records here the incidents and results of his journey to the East in search of those Arab horses which he successfully landed in this country a few years ago, and placed upon his stock farm in Morris Plains, N. J His fixt purpose in going to the East was to obtain horses "of absolute purity of blood that I could trust as coming from the Great Anezeh tribe of Bedouins." He went out, armed with a letter from President Roosevelt, through which he was able to obtain from the Sultan of Turkey many notable courtesies, ending in one instance in a friendship with Achmet Hafez, "the prince of all the Bedouins," by whom he was personally taken to the desert and aided in his purchases of horses. The volume is in itself an interesting story of adventure, quite apart from its relation to horses. Horsemen, however, will read the book with peculiar interest. Matter additional to the details of the journey is appended. One chapter deals with the Bedouins of the desert, another with the present status of the Arab horse, and still another with the importation of these horses into America as made by others before Mr. Davenport.

Edwards, George Wharton. Holland of To-day. With many illustrations in color and black and white by the author. Size 7¼ x 10¼ in., pp. 217. New York: Moffat, Yard & Co. $6 net.

For many years Mr. Edwards' paintings and drawings on Dutch subjects have been familiar at popular exhibitions. He has also become well-known as an illustrator and writer of "thumb-nail sketches." This book is the result of twenty years of study and travel in Holland from the point of view of the artist. It is illustrated in color and in black and white and is one of the most imposing and sumptuous gift-books of the Christmas season. The chapters treat of the Dutch religion and governments, Art Ancient and Modern, Utrecht, "The Hollow Land," The Cheese Market of Alkmaar, Tulip Bulb Culture, The Theaters, Through Friesland, The Hague. An appended chapter deals with Dutch Silver from the connoisseur's standpoint, and contains a remarkable series of photographs representing the scope and development of the silversmith's art in Holland.

From "The Home Letters of General Sherman."

THE BRONZE CAST OF THE BUST OF GENERAL SHERMAN BY ST. GAUDENS.

Embury, Aymar III. One Hundred Country Houses. Pp 264. New York: The Century Co. $3 net.

Mr. Embury has done good service in the preparation of this volume, in which the styles employed for houses, as shown in the illustrations, range from the Colonial and classic to the Elizabethan and from the Italian to the Japanesque. The illustrations are a notable part of the volume, but the text has a value quite as distinct, in that here the author describes and expounds each beautiful home, of which he gives a representation. Among books having similar purposes to serve the volume is a work apart.

Geil, William Edgar. The Great Wall of China. 8vo, pp. 393. Sturgis & Walton. $5.

The gorgeous panorama of Oriental scenery and history which Mr. Geil unrolls in this volume is simply wonderful. China has long been a half-explored country, and the most which the popular mind has learnt of it has been from willow-patterned plates and the dry facts of the encyclopedia. Here we see the country as it is, and, by the aid of one hundred full-paged illustrations and many maps, are enabled to gain a clear knowledge of what the country is and what it looks like.

Gostling, Frances M. The Bretons at Home. With 12 illustrations in color by G. F. Lescure, and 32 other illustrations. Pp. 304. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $2.50 net.

Brittany is treated in this book by an Englishwoman who has crossed the Channel many times and made many warm friends among the country folk. We are assured of this in a French preface by Anatole le Braz. She went to peasant weddings as a guest, and the people talked to her in their own way of the history and monuments of their province. So that the reader has a sort of personal and, so to speak, inside view of the tombs of ancient kings, the island of Avalon, where the Bretons say King Arthur lies buried, the doings of saints in early days, the tomb of Merlin the magician, and the reflection of all these things upon the minds of the people who live among them. The illustrations in color are by G. F. Lescure, and there are many photographs as well.

Grimm, Fairy Tales from. With critical introduction by Hamilton Wright Mabie. Illustrated by Ethel Franklin Betts. 4to. Philadelphia: Edward Stern & Co. $1.50.

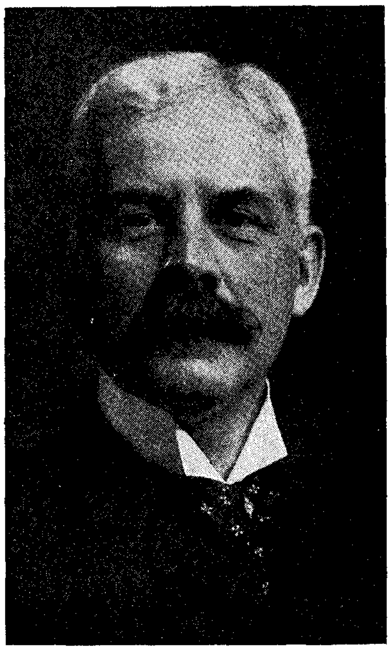
The best and brightest fairy-tales of the Grimm brothers are here reproduced in bold type and with a strong binding likely to withstand general wear and tear. The introduction of Dr. Mabie is interesting and illuminating. The illustrations will be generally commended. The whole work thus forms a suitable gift book for the Christmas season.

House, Edward J. A Hunter's Camp-Fire. 8vo, pp. 402. Harper & Bros. $5 net.

We look upon this volume as one of the most remarkable records of hunting which we have met with. The writer has had a very great experience in the trade of war upon the lower creatures, in many cases both a beneficial and a profitable pursuit. He has also the skill to tell what he has done and seen. The reader of his fascinating book will be taken by him from the Arctic Circle to Equatorial Africa. The scenery of our own West, of British Columbia, and Newfoundland will, in turn, be set before his mind's eye. Such a wonderful and varied picture of hunting-life has seldom been spread out. The moose, walrus, rhinoceros, giraffe, and grizzly, are each, in turn, described as victims of the deadly rifle. It is not our part to discuss the ethics of hunting, but Mr. House has shown that the murderer of wild game may at any rate be acquitted from the charge of inhumanity. In this, among other points, his work receives our hearty commendation.

Irving, Washington. Legends of the Alhambra. Illustrated by George Hood. Large 8vo, pp. 230. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott Co. $2.50 net.

This classic is now reprinted in an elaborately illustrated and decorated form—all of the decorative work being by George Hood. There are a number of full-page illustrations in color, somewhat in the manner of Maxfield Parrish. The margin of every page is decorated with a pen-and-ink sketch of some Spanish architectural detail, or figure, or bit of scenery. This will make the work especially vivid to the reader, and will recommend it to children as well as grown people. Mr. Mabie contributes a short historical and biographical introduction.



JOHN C. VAN DYKE,
Author of "The New New York.

James, Henry. Italian Hours. 4to, pp. 503. Houghton Mifflin Co. $7.50.

Mr. James is never so much at his ease, and, we add, at his best, as when he contemplates what Walter Pater calls "beautiful objects." In Italy he certainly is at home, and his sketches are all the more valuable in that they convey the impressions of youth. There is something actually original in their freshness. We feel glad that the publishers have reprinted the essays in this attractive and permanent form. The illustrations by Joseph Pennell are exactly suited to the vague suggestiveness of the text. The volume is an exquisite example of the printer's and bookbinder's art.

Jefferson, Eugenie Paul. Intimate Recollections of Joseph Jefferson. 8vo, pp. 336. Dodd, Mead & Co. $3.50.

The subject of this biography may be looked upon as the most widely popular of American actors in his day. He was himself an American to the backbone, and he looked it. His play was American in subject, scenery, and character. Its representation was always one of the events of the dramatic season. While many knew Jefferson as Rip Van Winkle, only a few among theatergoers were privileged to share his personal acquaintance. Fewer still knew his intimate life. Naturally among these was his daughter-in-law, the author of the present volume, in which she represents the actor when he has thrown aside the mask and sock of comedy and is taking the air at Buzzards Bay or Palm Beach, or on his Louisiana plantation. Here we find him as an author at his desk, as a painter at his easel, as sportsman at his reel and rod. Seldom has a more delightful picture of a broad, genial, and accomplished life been represented by the pen or pencil.

Johnson, Clifton. The Picturesque Hudson. Pp. 227. New York: The Macmillan Co. $1.25.

Mr. Johnson's modest volume, on what may be called a great theme, is really a notable contribution to the literature of the Hudson. He has condensed, within a small number of pages, a valuable mass of vital information. What is perhaps more to his purpose is the illustrations from photographs taken by himself, with that skill for which he has long been known. He discourses of this river with much intelligent appreciation of the needs of readers.

Lepelletier, Edmond. Paul Verlaine: His Life and His Works. Translated by E. M. Lang. Illustrated. New York: Duffield & Co.

In this work the author, who was a friend of Verlaine's for thirty-six years, aims to dispel many false statements that have now become almost legends in the life of Verlaine. The work of writing it was, in fact, committed to him by Verlaine. M. Lepelletier again and again insists that Verlaine, as a purely dissolute Bohemian, with the wineshop for his home and absinthe for his food, had no actual existence. The author does not disguise the fact that he was sometimes the victim of an appetite for drink and that he had a temper sometimes uncertain, but these facts in his life do not represent the real man. A notable feature of the volume is the picture he gives of the devotion of Verlaine's mother, who constantly forgave his shortcomings, and was ready in assisting him from her not too ample means. He came of a respected bourgeois family, possessing landed estates. Verlaine's character, it is admitted, was complex. It is well, therefore, that a friend of so many years should have had the task of setting it forth understandingly.

Lowell, James Russell. The Courtin'. Illustrated in color by A. I. Keller. Pp. 60. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

This well-known, humorous, Yankee dialect poem of Lowell's is now "set to pictures" by A. I. Keller. Two lines are set on each page, while the artist has supplied an interpretation of them in color. The whole poem is reproduced in a facsimile of the original manuscript at the end of the volume.

Mabie, Hamilton Wright. Introductions to Notable Poems. With ten illustrations. 8vo, pp. 208. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $2 net.

These papers, which have appeared during the year in *The Outlook*, serve as interpretations of a number of celebrated poems, and give their setting and the principal facts about their authorship. They deal with poems by Rossetti, Landor, Longfellow, Tennyson, Keats, Poe, Shelley, Shakespeare, Burns, and Wordsworth.

(*Continued on page* 1078)

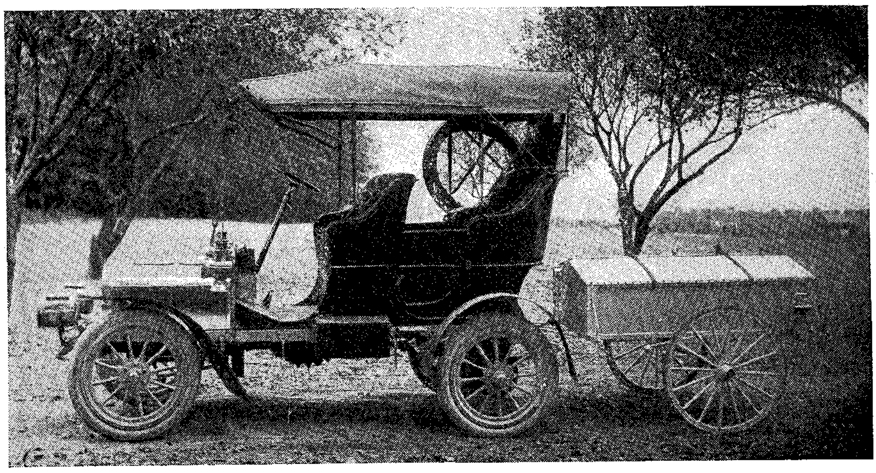
NEXT MONTH'S NATIONAL EXHIBITION

The national motor-car show for 1910 will be opened in Madison Square Garden on January 8 and continue for one week. The press-agent is already active in sending forth illuminating comments on the outlook. He declares that this exhibition will present to the public new ideas in construction "which will astonish those who are aware of the progress being made toward standardization." A feature of the show will be a display of duplicate models of such stock cars as competed successfully in the various sporting-events of the year 1909. In most models will be found something new, notably in axles, transmission- and lubricating-systems. The cars shown "will range from the costliest on the market to the little runabout that is cheap enough for the baker's boy—almost." A large and interesting display is expected of accessories, including the newest designs in wearing-apparel.

The decorations promise to be of a more elaborate kind than in former years. For some weeks carpenters, sign-makers, and painters have been at work on the skeletons. The appropriation for these purposes is said to exceed $30,000. The managers have realized how this show each year becomes more important in a social sense. The colors used will be largely white and gold, with crimson and green employed to a lesser extent. Statues and other staff creations set up in former years will not be features of this show. Attempts will be made to produce "a feeling of distance, breadth, and general roominess." Instead of the mammoth piece of statuary which in earlier shows confronted the visitor on entering the garden, there will be shown a Roman seat with fountain sufficiently low to permit the visitor to see into the garden. This fountain will comprise a low abutment of gray stone, curving away from the center. A trough will be constructed at its base. Water will issue from the mouths of griffins and gargoyles, and be made iridescent by means of concealed lights. Gold-fish will play in a pool and pond-lilies will be planted.

THE NEW-JERSEY LAW

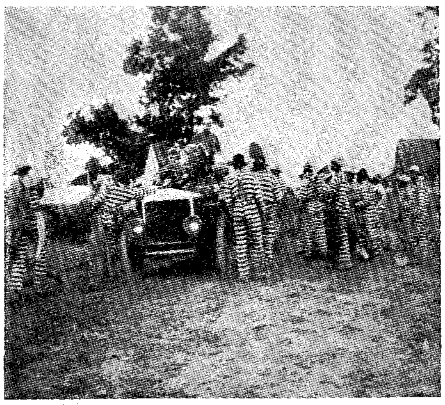
Some months ago it was recorded in these columns that R. H. Johnston, desiring to test the constitutionality of the New-Jersey State law affecting motor-cars, drove his car into that State without a license. Starting from New York for Philadelphia, Mr. Johnston continued unmolested until he reached Trenton, where he was arrested. He had a New York license, but not one for New Jersey. Since the arrest, Mr. Johnston's case has been making its way through the lower courts. It was only during the week ending November 20 that it reached the Supreme Court, from which a decision affirming the validity of the law was handed down.



CAR WITH KITCHEN TENDER,

Built by C. L. Reeves, of Columbus, Ind. In the tender are a three-burner gasoline stove, an "Armorsteel" cooking-outfit, a refrigerator, and a thirteen-drawer cabinet for groceries, linen, knives, forks, etc. It weighs 475 pounds and cost $125.

Justice Reed, who wrote the opinion, sets forth that as the motor car is a dangerous machine, it is the duty of the State to protect the public. A tax on cars is an imposition of a license fee, and this he holds to be a legitimate exercise of the State's police functions. It is denied that the motorist has an inherent right to use State roads. The present need for a vigorous enforcement of laws to protect all persons who use the highways requires that a man using a motor-car "shall agree to submit himself to the courts of the State into which he comes." The tax on a car, according to this ruling, is really a license, and therefore is not unconstitutional.



CONVICTS WORKING ON SOUTHERN ROADS.

LICENSES IN SEVERAL STATES

A writer for *Motor* has compiled statistics showing the number of licenses to drivers of cars issued in each State where laws require such licenses, the figures embracing the period from January 1 to October. There are twelve States in which licenses are now obligatory. During the period named, 84,495 licenses were issued in those States. Of the applicants only twelve were found to be incompetent, or for other reasons were refused licenses. Sometimes, however, it happened that an applicant at first failed to pass the necessary examination, but later he tried again and then usually succeeded. Following is a table showing for each State the number of licenses issued, and the twelve refusals.

State	Certificates Issued after Filing Statement or Passing Examinations	Certificates Refused because of Incompetence or for Other Cause
Connecticut	4,070	None
Delaware	650	None
Pennsylvania	33,050	None
Maine	1,697	None
Maryland	2,292	None
Massachusetts	7,625	None
Missouri	3,000	None
New Hampshire	1,092	None
New Jersey	22,945	None
Rhode Island	5,225	2
Vermont	2,150	10
West Virginia	699	None
Total	84,495	12

BETTER ROADS IN THE SOUTH

There seems to be no doubt that the highways in Southern States, in the course of a few years, will generally have been much improved. Recently in these columns mention was made of the success which had already been achieved by a union of clay and sand as a natural material for roads in South Carolina. Other undertakings, already in hand, involve more expensive processes, including macadam.

Chief among the influences which have brought about this awakening in the South have been, not only individual motor-trips, but the speed contests at Savannah and runs made from New York and Washington to Atlanta. The most recent incident probably is the selection of what is known as the "National Highway" from New York to Atlanta, which has finally been decided upon after inspection of various proposed routes. For the first public tour over this highway there were more than twenty entries. R. H. Johnston, who drove a steam-car over the route during the past summer, has compiled road directions for the trip. In outline the route is as follows:

The route leads first across Staten Island; then runs to Trenton, where it crosses the Delaware River and thence proceeds to Philadelphia. From Philadelphia it leads almost due west to Gettysburg, via Lancaster and York. At Gettysburg it turns south to Hagerstown, going thence to Shepherdstown, in West Virginia, and from there to Winchester. From this point it follows the famous Shenandoah Pike to Staunton. From Staunton it proceeds south via the National Bridge to Roanoke. South of Roanoke is a stretch of about 50 miles across the mountains, where the worst roads of the entire route are encountered. As soon as the highway enters North Carolina, better conditions are found and there are good roads almost all the way across the State, via Winston-Salem, Greensboro, and Charlotte. Greenville and Anderson are the principal towns in South Carolina through which the route passes.

(*Continued on page* 1086)

You settle the tire question when you select your automobile.

PREVENTION OF TROUBLE rather than expensive ways to fix up after the trouble has happened is what you want. And that is the Franklin method.

Reliable tire equipment instead of extra tires is our plan.

In everything in an automobile, except tires, you expect and demand reliability. You do not carry extra drive shafts, extra axles or extra transmission parts. You are confident these parts are correctly proportioned and have the proper strength. Why not make the same demand of the tire equipment?

The proportion of tire size and strength to the automobile is purely a mechanical question, subject to exactly the same treatment as construction questions in any other part of the automobile; i. e., the tires should be large enough and strong enough, with margin to spare, to do the work.

It is probably true that some automobiles are so heavy that tires cannot be obtained that are large enough to properly do the work. Others are so stiff and rigid that their tires get undue punishment.

Light and flexible, the Franklin is easy on any tires—it has always been noted for that—and now all Franklin models with their large wheels have extra large tires so that tire trouble is not a factor.

Our tire sizes for 1910 are: Model H, rear 37 x 5 inches, front 36 x 4 1-2 inches; Model D, rear 36 x 4 1-2 inches, front 36 x 4 inches; Model G, rear 32 x 4 inches, front 32 x 3 1-2 inches.

Compare these sizes with the sizes of tires on other automobiles and you will find that our tires are larger even than used on most of the heavy automobiles.

Large tires on a light-weight automobile are a reasonable, sensible proposition. They are durable, economical and efficient. It is the only practical solution of tire trouble. The fact that the tires give so much better service proves their economy and reliability. Tire trouble and useless tire expense are avoided. The danger of puncture by nails is much less. The tires are large and thick; the automobile is light—the force that drives a nail through a tire is the weight of the automobile. Punctures by striking a stone at speed are eliminated because the automobile cannot drive the rim against the stone and break the fabric or rupture the inner tube. The tires are not overloaded.

Franklin tire equipment is so reliable that it is not necessary to carry extra tires.

Remember that extra tires are carried because of blow-outs and not because of punctures.

Ordinary tire equipment is ruined by blow-outs. Proper equipment does not blow out. The tires wear out.

That the Franklin has advantages for tire economy over other automobiles is well known. With its full-elliptic springs and flexible construction the strain on the tires is minimized. They do not have to take all the force of road shocks; the springs and the laminated-wood chassis frame absorb their share. Then the Franklin is light-weight. Mr. M. A. Michelin, the noted tire manufacturer of France, has shown that every five per cent increase in the weight of an automobile increases the wear and tear on the tires fifteen per cent.

The time to take care of tire trouble and insure economy in tire expense is when you select your automobile. The way to do that is to buy a Franklin. No other automobile offers similar advantages.

The Franklin air-cooling system for 1910 is the sensation of the year.

OUR NEW COOLING SYSTEM marks an important era in automobile history. It removes every objection, real or fancied, that ever existed against air cooling and places Franklin air cooling in the unchallenged lead.

The simplicity and efficiency of this new cooling system are indeed wonderful. The engine cylinders have vertical flanges. Around each cylinder close to the flanges is a sheet-metal air jacket open at the top and bottom. These jackets with their extended base form with the engine boot an air-tight compartment. At the rear of this compartment is the suction-fan engine fly wheel, a new invention. This fly-wheel fan draws the air in large volume, through the air jackets, down around each cylinder, through the air-tight compartment. Air that passes one cylinder does not pass any other cylinder. Each cylinder is individually cooled, and each has an equal and large supply of fresh air. The front fan formerly used is dispensed with so that the cooling system is absolutely free of working parts or complications of any sort.

Compare the Franklin air-cooling system and the water-cooling system with its many mechanical elements and complication. Our system cannot fail to work. There is nothing to get out of order, while the water system, with its fan, pump, radiator, soldering, packing and piping, is subject to disablement, leakage and freezing.

You can if you wish satisfy yourself that under severe work the Franklin engine cools perfectly when many water-cooled engines give trouble from overheating.

> "At one hotel in the mountainous country, during a stop for luncheon I saw six high-class, water-cooled cars come in overheated while my Franklin was not abnormally heated at any time.
> "Sept. 29, 1909. Hudson Maxim."

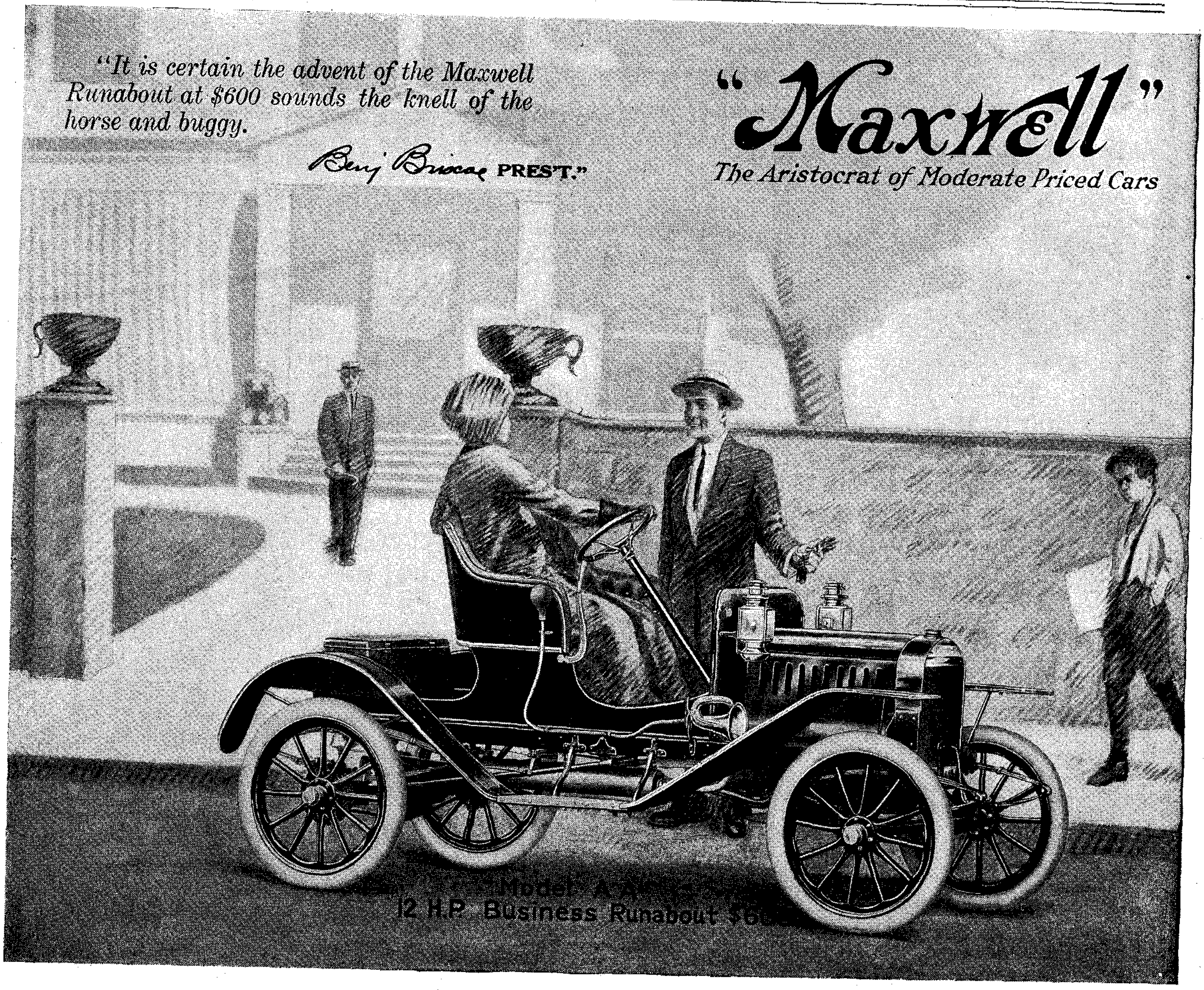
Franklin air cooling is positively the best cooling system because it works perfectly under all conditions of roads and climate. It is the simplest system and therefore the most reliable.

Franklins are built in three chassis sizes, four- and six-cylinder, with bodies covering the whole range of touring cars, runabouts, close-coupled, limousines, landaulets, town cars and taxicabs.

Regardless of what automobile you own or favor, our special edition catalogue de luxe, probably the handsomest automobile book ever made, will interest you. It is sent only on request. Write for it.

H H FRANKLIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY Syracuse N Y

Licensed under Selden Patent


"It is certain the advent of the Maxwell Runabout at $600 sounds the knell of the horse and buggy.
Benj Briscoe PREST."
"Maxwell"
The Aristocrat of Moderate Priced Cars
Model A A
12 H.P. Business Runabout $6

Here It Is

An Automobile Within the Reach of all—$600

The car for which the World has waited. A high-grade, reliable business runabout. Costs less to keep than a horse and buggy—does the work of three.

When not in use, expenses stop. A horse eats all the time—this MAXWELL is vastly more economical.

SALE OF MAXWELL CARS TO DATE

SOLD TO OCTOBER 30, '09 . .	19,391
SOLD DURING NOVEMBER, '09 .	526
MAXWELLS IN USE TODAY	**19,917**

WATCH THE FIGURES GROW

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FIFTY OF THE YEAR'S BEST BOOKS

(*Continued from page 1073*)

Songs of Shakespeare, Lovelace, Herrick, and Crashaw, and two old English ballads are included. The poems are printed along with the comments on them, and there are ten portraits from prints and paintings. The plan in each case is to relate the poem to the poet, and this has been done in Mr. Mabie's familiar style.

Marden, Philip S. Travels in Spain. 8vo, pp. 434. Houghton Mifflin Co. $3 net.

Mr. Marden is one of the few Anglo-Saxon travelers in Spain who has the courage to confess that he went to and witnessed a bull-fight. The Spaniards are candid enough to declare that this public killing of a stupid quadruped is in no sense a fight; they call it a chase, and their French neighbors of Bayonne and Arles style it a race. Whatever it is, Mr. Marden has described it with quite sufficient vividness. Vividness, indeed, is not wanting in his description of a most inspiring country. He takes us from Burgos to Madrid, from Madrid to Toledo, from Toledo to Seville, with an equally intense enthusiasm of pictorial skill, in which he is aided by abundant photographic illustrations. Those who are going to the Iberian peninsula, whether with a view of seeking castles there or not, would do well to read Mr. Marden's delightful volume.

Mason, Caroline Atwater. The Spell of Italy. With 41 photographs and a map. Pp. 400. Boston: L. C. Page & Co. $3 net.

The charmingly designed cover of this book introduces the reader to a series of papers, half fact, half fiction, dealing with Italian places and persons. Among the places are Ravello, Naples, Verona, Lucca, Siena, Rome. These are fragments of diaries and of conversations in which personally fictitious characters take part; they talk, among other things, of Cavour, Mazzini, and Garibaldi, and of authors who have loved Italy—Goethe, Landor, Hawthorne, Browning, and Shelley. Many photographs of buildings and gardens and paintings illustrate the talks and the separate essays where the author speaks in her own voice. The book is a well-written series of personal impressions with an unusually attractive *format.*

Mathews, Lois Kimball. The Expansion of New England. The Spread of New-England Settlements and Institutions to the Mississippi River, 1620–65. Maps, 8vo, pp. 303. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co.

It is not often that a thesis for a post-graduate degree becomes a substantial contribution to history. That distinction, however, belongs to Mrs. Mathews' extremely interesting work. It is a product of much original research and the matter has been brought together in the modern historical spirit. The early chapters relate to the settlement of New England, the influence of Indian wars in retarding expansion, and the circumstances in which, after the Revolution, the greater migrations set in. It appears from the record that Southold and Southampton, L. I., were the objective points of the first migrations ever made beyond the present borders of New England. Those towns, therefore, have a singular historical distinction, as the oldest settlements outside of New England made by men of English stock. Mrs. Mathews prints many maps illustrative of the extent to which migration had gone at different periods. They afford a strikingly interesting picture of how New-England men settled and afterward came to dominate a large part of the Northern States, as far west as the Mississippi Valley. Mrs. Mathews not only details the facts as to the migration, but has gathered also a mass of interesting information as to the success with which New-England institutions, that is, the town-meeting, the free school, the type of house, customs, manners, etc., were transplanted in those Northern States.

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Half a teaspoon in half a glass of water just before retiring brings refreshing sleep. Quiets the nerves.

Miltoun, Frances. Castles and Chateaux of Old Burgundy. 12mo, pp. 333. L. C. Page & Co. $3.

The author of this attractive book is well known as a writer on French topography and antiquities and in the present work has taken pains to satisfy the geographical, historical, and artistic requirements of her subject. Burgundy, says the old French song, is the fairest duchy, as France is the fairest kingdom. Certainly the castles of this province are of rare interest, and in the sixty illustrations, many of them colored, after paintings taken on the spot by Blanche McManus, are fair as they are quaint and sometimes romantic. The text is pleasant and readable, and the emblazoned cover a singularly graceful and harmonious composition.

Ozaki, Yei Theodora. Warriors of Old Japan, and Other Stories. With ten illustrations by Shusui, Okakura, and others. Boston and New York. Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.25 net.

Madame Ozaki, the wife of the Mayor of Tokyo, is the author of more than ten volumes of Japanese folk-lore and history, the best-known of which is "The Japanese Fairy Book." The present volume is a second series of fairy tales and legends similar in kind to that delightful collection. None of the stories are invented. They are old Japanese tales embroidered a little and put into excellent literary form by one who knows the West as well as she knows the East. They appeal to children and to the student of folk-lore alike. They are illustrated in color by Japanese artists and preceded by a short sketch of Madame Ozaki by Mrs. Hugh Fraser.

Parker, George F. Recollections of Grover Cleveland. Illustrated. 8vo. New York: The Century Co.

While Mr. Parker has not undertaken to write a biography of President Cleveland, that work, in a formal sense, having been committed to President Finley, he has, in a sense, told the story of Cleveland's entire career. His recollections relate, however, only to the years of Mr. Cleveland's life as Governor, President, and ex-President, but some introductory matter has been provided, in which are set forth details of his early life. The latter are, of necessity, somewhat perfunctory, but the recollections possess real vitality and value as a contribution to the history of the times. Mr. Parker was close to Cleveland for many years. He declares his purpose to be not the painting of a portrait, but the making of studies for one, and thus to give "some conception of the steadiness and nobility of a great public character as it presented itself to me during the changes of twenty years."

Payot, Jules. The Education of the Will, authorized translation by Smith Ely Jelliffe, M.D. 8vo, pp. 425. Funk & Wagnalls Co. $1.50.

This translation of a classical treatise on the will (thirty editions have appeared in France) must be hailed by all psychologists and instructors. It is a necessary work for up-to-date teachers and physicians. It will also interest the intelligent public in general.

Peixotto, Ernest. Through the French Provinces. Illustrated by the author. New York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

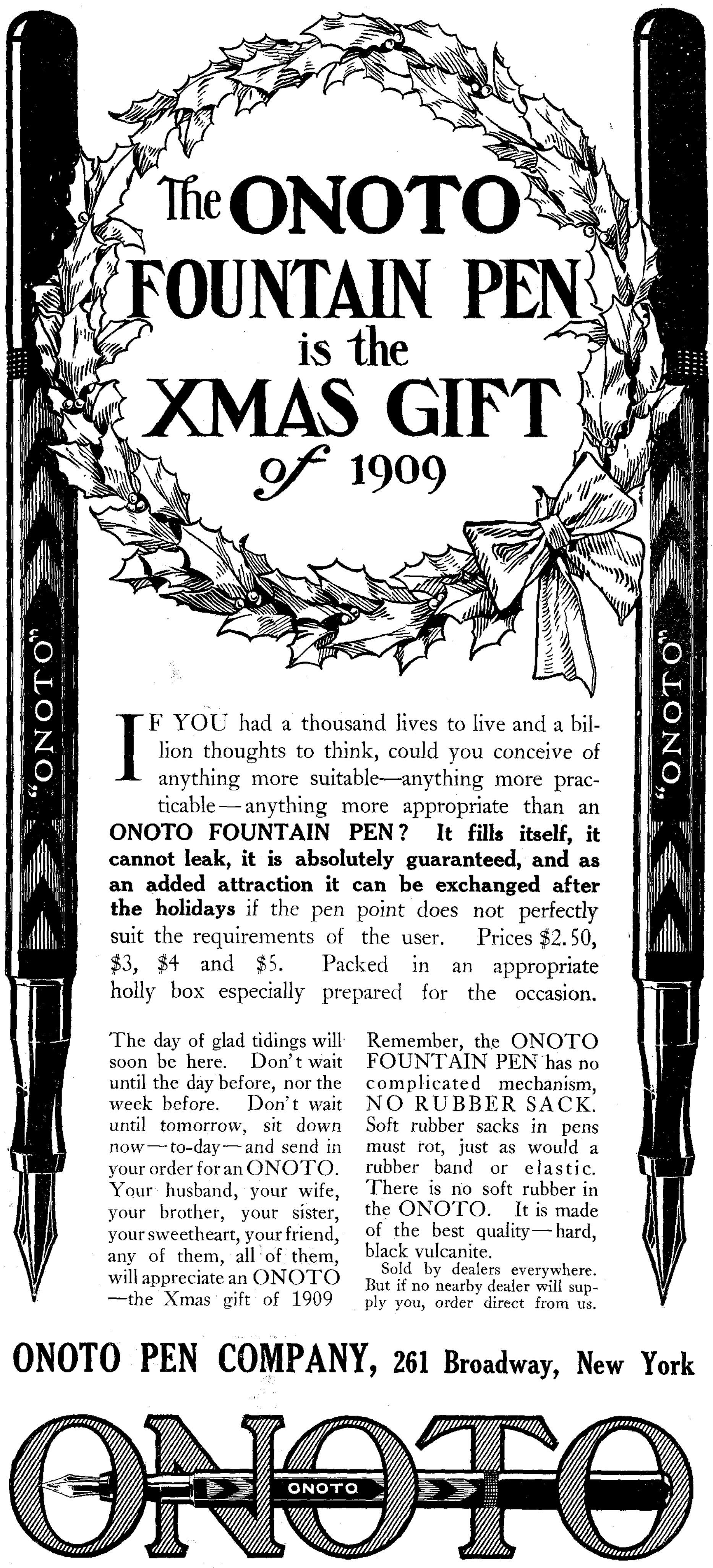
Numberless books have been written about the countries of which Mr. Peixotto writes, but his point of view is personal and in that sense valuable. Unlike earlier writers, such as Henry James and Vernon Lee, he traveled by motor (either boats or cars). This method, while it enables one to obtain only touch-and-go impressions, at the same time has a certain novelty, not to say other qualities unlike those found in previous works. At the same time it is to be remarked that a journey by motor-boat yields a different literary quality from that obtained, for example, by Stevenson when he journeyed on the Oise in a canoe. But Mr. Peixotto has a fluent style and his pictures are at once graphic, individual, and charming.

Pennell, Elizabeth Robins. French Cathedrals. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. Pp. 424. New York: The Century Co. $5.

In uniform binding with "English Cathedrals" is the present sumptuous work, embodying the results of nearly twenty years of pilgrimage to the cathedral towns of France. It is replete with rich illustrations, the originals of which have been purchased by the French Government and placed in the Luxembourg Gallery. The text is further elucidated by numerous plans and diagrams. The illustrator has not confined himself to the drawing of cathedrals alone, but has interspersed picturesque bits of crag, stream, and village street. In much the same way Mrs. Pennell has woven history and legend in with the more strictly architectural ground-work of her book. To her every cathedral has a distinct and suggestive personality. It is identified, too, with the every-day life of the common people, in striking contrast with the English cathedral. The travelers made an auspicious start by first viewing the noted churches of Provence. Other southern cities were visited in turn. Moving northward, the writer studied the churches of Normandy, principally those founded by William the Conqueror and his wife Mathilda, whose characteristics are simplicity and massiveness. A brief notice can not possibly give an adequate idea of the contents of this volume. It must be read to be appreciated and he who does so will be well repaid.

Perkins, Jane Gray. The Life of Mrs. Norton. 8vo, pp. 312. Henry Holt & Co. $3.50.

The brilliant granddaughter of Richard Brinsley Sheridan, a poetess and pamphleteer of great renown in her time, is a figure in nineteenth-century literary history of especial interest at this moment. She it was who through her prose writings did something to abolish the iniquitous law which forbade women to hold property. Her experience as wife of an impecunious barrister, whom she largely supported by her writings, made her the champion of woman's rights at a time when Socialism, under the name of Chartism, was beginning to raise its head in England. Mrs. Norton inherited the beauty of the Sheridans, and the seven portraits of her given in this work leave on the mind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Pryor, Mrs. Roger A. My Day: Reminiscences of a Long Life. 8vo, pp. 446. The Macmillan Co. $2.25 net.

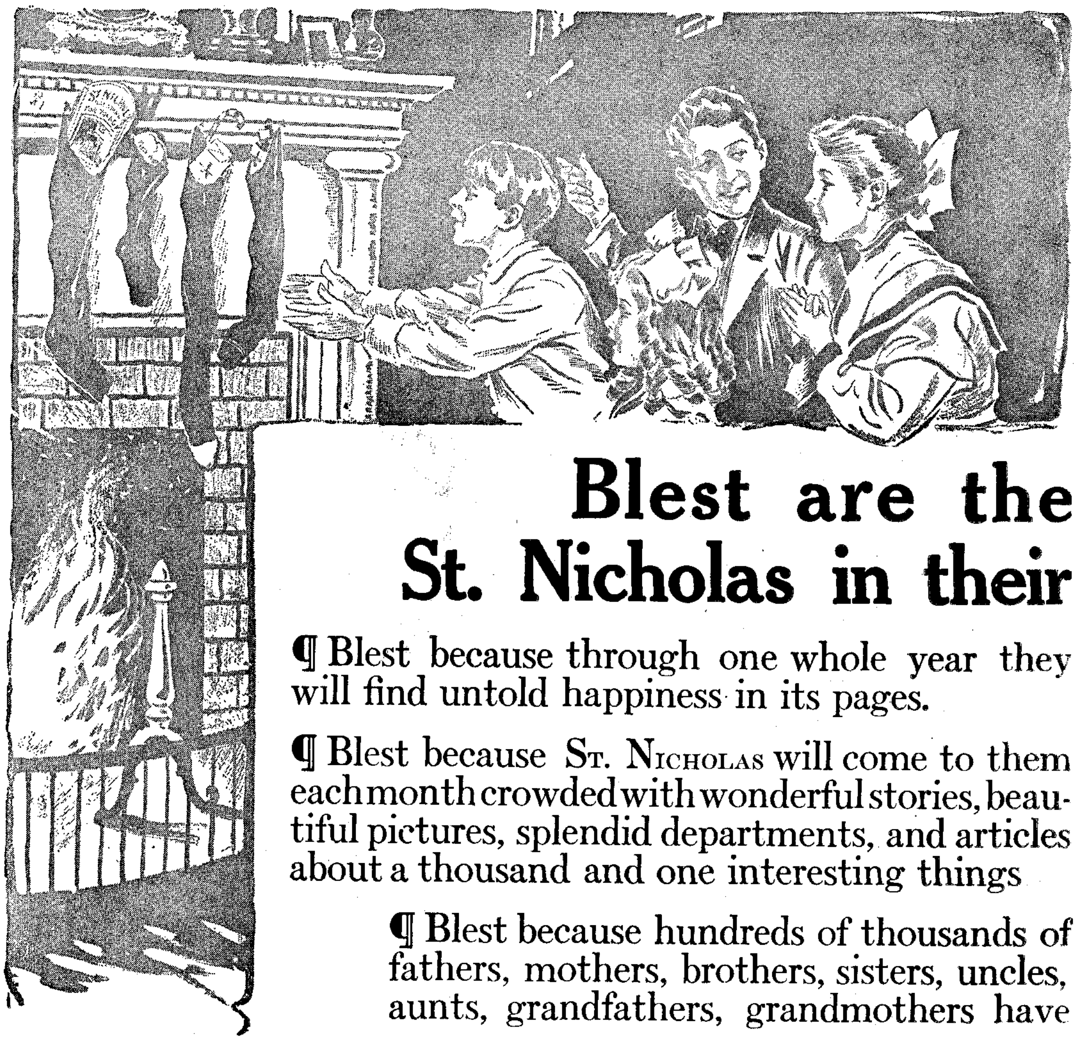
Mrs. Pryor is well known already as a skilful and tasteful teller of contemporary history wherein she herself has played a brave, consistent, and creditable part. Her "Reminiscences of Peace and War" is a valuable contribution to American annals. The present is more distinctly biographical. And all true history originates in personal reminiscence and autobiography. A writer always gives the best account of those things which he or she has seen going on, or those people with whom the writer has come in personal contact. The charm of such a narrative is increased when the personality of the writer lends wit or drollery, much more when it lends naiveté or a sentimental enchantment to the tale. In the work before us we have such delightful incidents related as will undoubtedly secure for it a place on the shelves of every historical library of Americans and in the hearts of all those who love their country, and especially the South, which is largely the scene of Mrs. Pryor's anecdotes, descriptions, and general reminiscences. The only deficiency in a work which must be widely read and much referred to is the absence of an index.

Quick, Herbert. American Inland Waterways. 8vo, pp. 241. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $3.50.

When the great Russian painter Verestchagin visited and traveled through this country he expressed surprize that so many of our artists sought their subjects abroad. To some extent the same remark might apply to pictorial and topographical works of an elaborate character. The publishers of this present volume have, however, rendered this criticism obsolete. The descriptions of American scenery which are found in this remarkable series of works on American rivers must bring home to the public the grandeur and variety of natural features in their own land. The present work is not only a description of places, but a work on commerce and transportation. Among the eighty fine illustrations most represent harbors, docks, levees, and elevators. The writer, in fact, may be said to hold a brief for the waterways as means of transportation, as against, or rather as supplementary to, the railways. He suggests a plan for a system of water communication coextensive with the continent and he states, with many arguments in support of his thesis, the country's "bitter need for better transportation facilities" as likely best to be met by "a more complete use of our inland waterways as a complementary system of free highways to carry the tonnage which in good times the railways can not bear."

Rainsford, W. S. The Land of the Lion. 8vo, pp. 459. Doubleday, Page & Co. $3.

Dr. Rainsford is announced on the title-page of this book as author of "The Rea-



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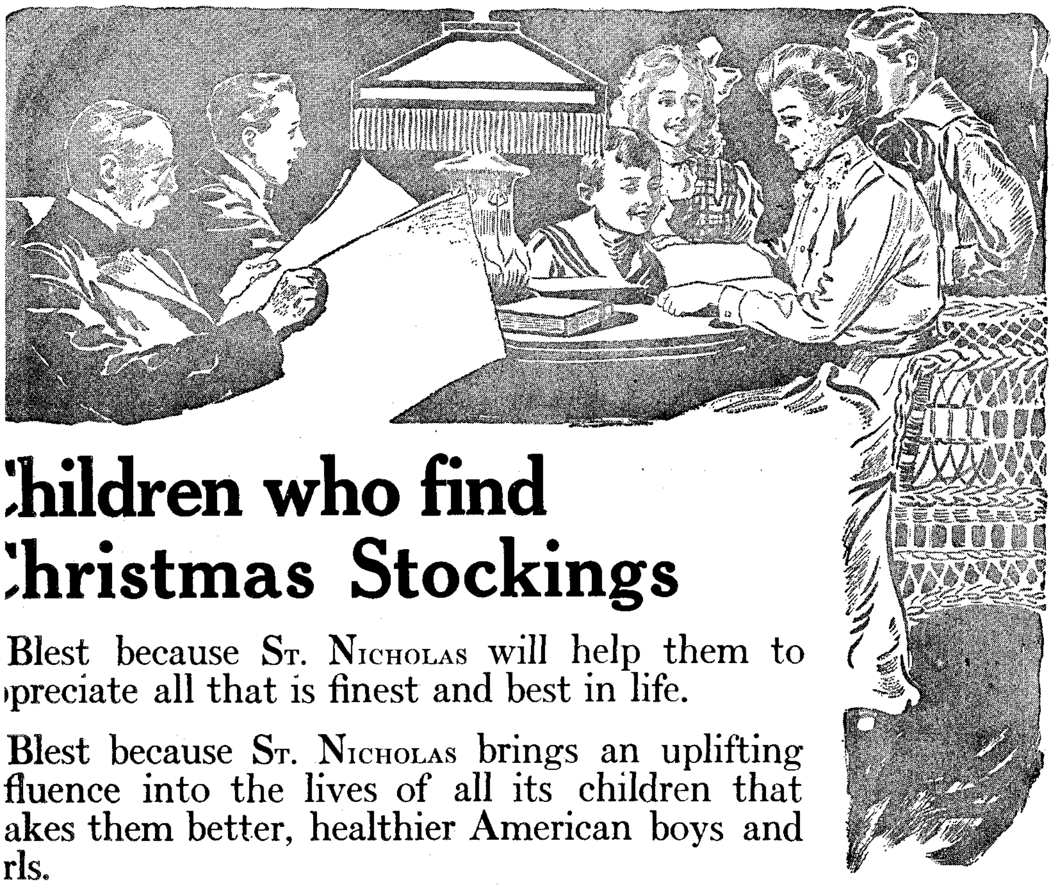

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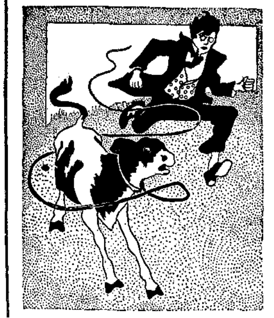

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REV. DR. W. S. RAINSFORD,

Author of "The Land of the Lion."

Riis, Jacob A. The Old Town. 8vo, pp. 269. New York: *The Macmillan Co.* $2.

Mr. Riis here sends forth a book on his birthplace, so that he has indulged in a far cry from the slums of New York. The town of Ribe, in Denmark, where he was born, is still a sleepy, medieval place, slow, plodding, and conservative, as Mr. Riis admits, but its philosophy and its social conditions, in which have risen neither the rich nor the powerful, have led to contentment. The volume contains matter descriptive of boyish spirits, festivals, holiday customs, and village characters, notable among whom is the family doctor. The illustrations are drawn from quaint scenes and from people quite as quaint.

Sale, Edith Tunis. Manors of Virginia in Colonial Times. 8vo, pp. 310. J. B. Lippincott Co. $5 net.

It seems like a lapse into the Middle Ages to turn over the pages of this fine work. One of the saddest of thoughts to many people is that heraldry is merely the outcome of illiteracy. The twenty-two coats of arms with which the book is illustrated tell of the time when champions on the field of battle could not spell one another's name. Yet we look upon Edith Tunis Sale's compilation as of a certain historical importance. The age of the cavaliers was a romantic age, and amid the smoke of factories and the glare of electric lights it is refreshing to turn to the age when a Southern manor meant something in the refinement and generosity of

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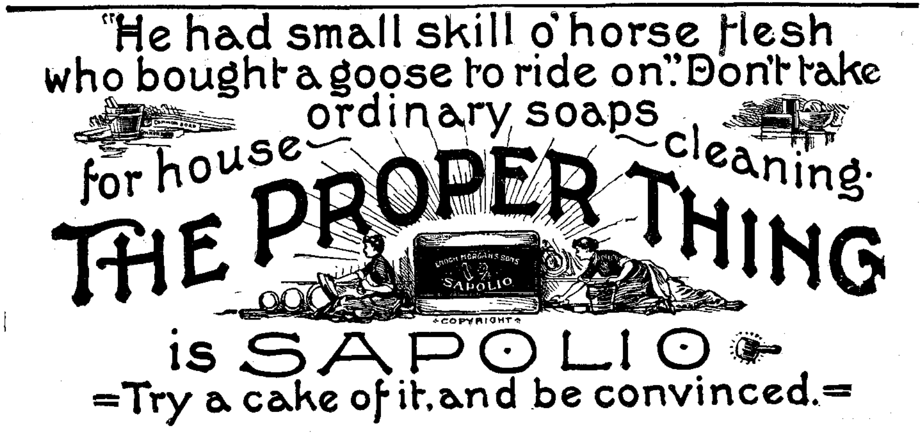
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its period and Sir Archy was the fleetest racehorse in the land.

Sangster, Margaret E. From My Youth Up. With photographs. Pp. 332. New York and Chicago: Fleming H. Revell Co. $1.50 net.

Mrs. Sangster, who has long been known as a writer especially of and for girls, now offers a volume of her personal reminiscences. She tells of her own childhood, "A Schoolgirl in the Fifties," of her mother, her reading of Dickens and "Pilgrim's Progress," and of her life in Norfolk after the war. As a Northerner living in the South during the reconstruction period, as editor of *Hearth and Home*, of *Harper's Young People*, and later of *Harper's Bazar*, she has much to say that will interest the large following who have read her books. She writes of her own aims and of her first and subsequent successes as a writer. The book contains many photographs of her at different periods.

Shackleton, E. H. The Heart of the Antarctic. 8vo, 2 vols. J. B. Lippincott Co. $10.

It is quite right that a sumptuous book of this sort should be published to record the exploits of a brave man and his companions who have reached a new point in geographical experience. It was, we rather think, Rabelais, who described the enthusiasm of the fly who had penetrated to the other side of a plum-cake. This fly received ample congratulations from his less daring congeners. Mr. Shackleton has done very much more than the fly accomplished on the cake. He has shown moral and intellectual qualities of a high order in the performance of his feat, and, without making invidious comparisons, we congratulate him on the reserve and the modesty which characterize his narrative.

Shailer, Nathaniel Southgate. Autobiography of. 8vo, pp. 481. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Co. $4.

Professor Shailer's work is one of the notable autobiographies of the year. Some parts of it were published first in a periodical—but only parts. His life was a remarkable one, embracing, as it did, service in the Civil War as a captain of artillery, and a long and distinguished career at Harvard, where his intellectual activities took many notable and diverse forms. The personality of the man imprest itself on all who knew him, and a remarkable feature of the autobiography is that this personality imposes itself also with much clearness upon the reader.

Shakespeare, William. The Merchant of Venice. Illustrated in colors by Sir James D. Linton, President of the Royal Academy. Folio. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: George H. Doran Co. $4.50.

Shakespeare, William. As You Like It. Illustrated by Hugh Thompson. London: Hodder & Stoughton. New York: George H. Doran Co. $4.50.

Shakespeare has not recently been the furnisher of topics for the easel, as he was fifty years ago. Perhaps the example of J. D. Linton may induce others to revive the cult. We believe that the artist has frequently inspired the stage-manager and the costume-maker and, certainly, these pictures of the great drama of English literature exhibit a taste and learning which shows that we are far advanced from the age when Richard III. appeared on the stage in a full-bottomed wig.

A very tender and delicate compliment is conveyed to Rosalind and her contemporaries in Hugh Thompson's exquisite edition of "As You Like It." Mr. Thompson is here at his best, and is to be congratulated on the mechanical appearance of his well-made and well-printed book.

Sherman, William Tecumseh. Home Letters. Edited by M. A. DeWolfe Howe. 8vo, pp. 412. Charles Scribner's Sons. $2 net.

The principal interest attached to these letters lies in the fact that they are home letters, confidential communications, not intended originally for the public ear and now printed for the first time. As a typical American, General Sherman, altho educated at West Point for a military career, passed through many employments before he made his splendid record at Shiloh and the march through Georgia to the sea. These familiar and domestic letters cover his experience as a merchant, banker, lawyer, and finally commander of an army. The most interesting of them from a historical point of view are, of course, those that describe his personal feelings during the War of the Secession. The two crises of the war to him were the Battle of Shiloh and the march through Georgia. Apart from the popular interest, which must be roused by this unique collection of letters, its historical value will be recognized by every specialist.

Singleton, Esther. Famous Cathedrals as Described by Great Writers. Edited by Esther Singleton. 8vo, With 44 illustrations from photographs. Pp. 314. New York: Dodd, Mead & Co. $1.60 net.

Miss Singleton's compilations from well-known writers have become features of the Christmas season. In the present volume, she includes descriptions of forty-eight cathedrals of France, England, Spain, Belgium, Germany, Austria, Italy, and Russia, which are accompanied by photographs. She includes descriptions of St. Patrick's, Dublin, and St. Isaac's, St. Petersburg. Among the writers are Victor Hugo, Gautier, J. A. Symonds, De Amicis, Arthur Symons, A. J. C. Hare, and Dean Milman. The book is bound in ornamental gilt. It will be useful as a traveling-companion, for, as the preface states the first object which a tourist abroad looks up in each city is the cathedral, and the principal facts about each will be found conveniently in this book.

Stevenson, Adlai E. Something of Men I Have Known. With many illustrations. Crown 8vo, pp. 442. Chicago: A. C. McClurg Co. $2.75 net.

Mr. Stevenson was Vice-President of the United States in Cleveland's second administration, but before that he had had a long career in both the Senate and House. His book is not one of connected history or autobiography, but a series of recollections of distinguished men both in politics and in the professions. He knew Stephen A. Douglas, Joseph Jefferson, S. F. B. Morse, General Grant, Edwin Booth, Robert G. Ingersoll, Gen. Joe Wheeler, McKinley, and Andrew Johnson. He has some new Lincoln anecdotes to tell. And his political impressions include some as recent as Mr. Bryan, whom he considers in his chapter on "The Lost Art of Oratory." But perhaps the most interesting part of his book is that which deals with Congress and his memories of it in past days, its customs, and personalities. There is a chapter on Dr. Milburn, the blind chaplain.

Trevelyan, G. M. Garibaldi and the Thousand. 8vo, pp. 395. Longmans, Green & Co. $2.25.

In this scholarly and earnest piece of historic study the author relates with deep sympathy, insight, and knowledge the exploits of the great Italian liberator in 1860.

6% Irrigation Bonds

Secured by a Thousand Farms

The security back of Irrigation bonds is first liens on farm lands — sometimes a thousand farms.

These liens are given by individual land-owners in payment for water rights. They are paid in annual installments. The land which secures them is generally worth four times the lien.

The trustee may hold a thousand such liens given by a thousand farmers on a thousand separate farms—as security for the bonds as a whole.

The farms under lien are among the most fertile farms in America. And the perpetual water right, which the lien secures, multiplies the land's value. The first crop is usually more than sufficient to pay the whole lien.

The land is not subject to crop failures, because the farmer controls his water supply. The earnings are large and sure.

A bond issue based on a thousand such liens is, in our estimation, the safest sort of security.

Additional Security

Irrigation bonds are additionally secured by a first mortgage on all the property owned by the Irrigation Company. The investment in this property is often twice the bond issue.

Thus, in addition to the many farm liens, we have this corporation and all of its property pledged to the fulfillment of all obligations.

Some Irrigation bonds are issued, like School bonds, by organized districts. Such bonds form a tax lien on all the taxable property of the community.

Some Irrigation bonds are issued under the "Carey Act," where the State supervises the project.

73 Issues Sold

During the past 15 years we have sold 73 separate issues of Drainage and Irrigation bonds, all secured by farm liens. Every obligation under every bond has been promptly met.

These bonds have become, with most of our customers, the most popular bonds that we handle. Now, we have first pick of these projects, because of our dominant place in this field.

Our own engineers and attorneys investigate every feature. An officer of our Company constantly resides in the irrigated sections, watching the projects we finance. Thus, our customers secure only the very cream of Irrigation bonds.

Ideal Investments

Such Irrigation bonds as we handle are regarded as ideal investments. The security approaches the absolute.

They are serial bonds, running from two to twelve years, so one may obtain any desired maturity. The denominations are $100, $500 and $1,000, so one may invest either little or much.

The demand for irrigated land is so great, and the projects so profitable, that the bonds pay six per cent. That is a higher rate than can now be obtained on any large class of equal securities.

We have written a book on Irrigation bonds, based on our vast experience. Every investor, small or large, should read it. The book is free. Cut out this coupon, as a reminder to write for it.

January Investments

For January investors we have on hand 100 varieties of bonds. They include Municipal, Public Utility, Water Power, Corporation and Irrigation Bonds. Please ask for our list. Cut out this reminder so you won't forget.

Trowbridge & Niver Co.
First National Bank Building, Chicago
50 Congress St., Boston **111 Broadway, New York**
Please send your free book on Irrigation Bonds and list of other securities.

Name..
City.................... *State*....................
Name of my bank........................... 634

First National Bank Bldg. Chicago Trowbridge & Niver Co. **50 Congress St., Boston 111 Broadway, New York**

(6)

FOR CHRISTMAS

A Fine-Blooded Intelligent Dog

TO ASSIST our readers in the selection of fitting Christmas Presents, we present in the Kennel Directory on page 1114 numerous announcements of high-grade Kennels and breeders of fine dogs.

Few gifts will more frequently and more effectively call to memory the thoughtfulness and esteem of the giver than a *living* present in the form of a handsome, well-bred dog. **Kennel Directory is on page 1114—Turn to it**

Victrola

Victrola XII $125
Figured mahogany

Victrola XVI $200
Quartered oak

Mahogany $200 Circassian walnut $250

Music made loud or soft by opening or closing the small doors.

Beneath the lid are the turntable on which the Victor Record is placed, and the tapering arm which carries the tone waves down to the sounding-board surface.

Other styles of the Victor, $10 to $100.

Contains albums for 150 Victor Records and drawer for accessories.

The sweetest, most mellow tone ever known.

An instrument that in tone-quality ranks with a Stradivarius—but greater because it is all musical instruments and the perfect human voice.

An entirely new instrument, built on new lines, with new and exclusive patented features, including a sounding-board surface that amplifies and reflects the tone waves, and creates a new standard of tone quality.

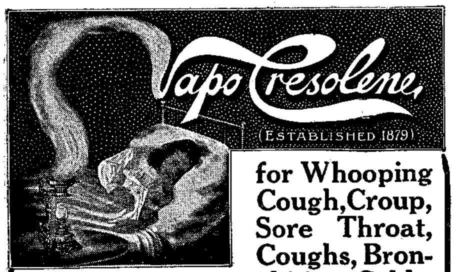
The proof is in the hearing. Ask the nearest Victor dealer to play one of Farrar's newest records, "Vissi d' arte e d' amor" from Tosca (88192)—a beautiful record, and one that well illustrates the wonderful advances recently made in the art of Victor recording.

See that he uses an **Improved Victor Needle** to play this record—it produces a louder, clearer tone than any other.

Victor Talking Machine Co., Camden, N. J., U. S. A.

Berliner Gramophone Co., Montreal, Canadian Distributors.

New Victor Records are on sale at all dealers on the 28th of each month



for Whooping Cough, Croup, Sore Throat, Coughs, Bronchitis, Colds, Diphtheria, Catarrh.

"Used while you sleep."

Vaporized Cresolene stops the paroxysms of Whooping Cough. Ever dreaded Croup cannot exist where Cresolene is used.

It acts directly on the nose and throat, making breathing easy in the case of colds; soothes the sore throat and stops the cough.

Cresolene is a powerful germicide, acting both as a curative and preventive in contagious diseases.

It is a boon to sufferers from Asthma.

Cresolene's best recommendation is its 30 years of successful use.

For Sale By All Druggists.
Send Postal for Descriptive Booklet.

Cresolene Antiseptic Throat Tablets for the irritated throat, of your druggist or from us, **10c.** in stamps.

THE VAPO-CRESOLENE CO., 180 Fulton St., New York
Leeming-Miles Building, Montreal, Canada.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

Enough lamp-chimneys break from "accident" to satisfy me, without having them crack and smash every time the light is turned up.

Macbeth lamp-chimneys *never break from heat.* It takes an "accident" to end their usefulness.

They add to the beauty, comfort and usefulness of the lamp—and they fit.

There is a Macbeth lamp-chimney made for every known burner, and my name is on it.

My book will tell which one to get for your lamp. It is free. Address

MACBETH, Pittsburgh.

In that year Garibaldi, with a thousand men in plain clothes, or wearing the famous red shirt, landed in Sicily. They were armed with little more than old and worn-out muskets, yet with the assistance of the populace, captured Palermo, the capital. The story of this capture is told by Mr. Trevelyan as it has never been told before. Of course such a feat as the seizure by one thousand men of a city defended by 24,000 regular troops, armed with modern rifles, made the world ring with applause. The sequel to this success Mr. Trevelyan postpones to another volume. The present work is equipped with four maps of political significance, and a good index, and will be hailed by scholars as one of the most important contributions to modern history recently published.

Van Dyke, John C. The New New York. A Commentary on the Place and the People. Illustrated by Joseph Pennell. New York: The Macmillan Co. $3.50 net.

Professor Van Dyke deals distinctively with New York as one finds it to-day. He neglects the past as if there were none—a wise course, doubtless, if one reflects how limitless the task would be, if he had chosen to do otherwise. He declares his belief that "pictorially the larger aspect of New York is the life and energy of its people, projected on the background of its commerce." He sees the city as might a painter, the shifting and various features of its surface being all alive, picturesque, and full of color. Two fundamental factors have imposed upon New York the things that make it what it is. One is its peculiar and confined shape, restricting its millions within narrow limits, and the other its multiform activities in commerce. The first purpose of the city, therefore, is to be useful in trade. In such conditions the author believes that New York deserves credit for having produced as many beautiful things as she has. Her critics must always remember that New York is primarily a shop and not an historical museum such as Venice is. Mr. Pennell's pictures, which number quite one hundred, leave no doubt upon the skeptic's mind that New York is picturesque, in spite of its rectangularity. Not the least merit of them is that they invite the reader to seek out the places the illustrator has shown, and thus discover with his own eyes what formerly may have escaped him.

Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Schuyler. History of the City of New York in the Seventeenth Century. 2 vols. Vol. I—New Amsterdam. Vol. II—New York under the Stuarts. 8vo, pp. 533–640. New York: The Macmillan Co. $5 net.

Mrs. Van Rensselaer's work, already widely known, has been accepted in good circles as the first history of the city of New York really satisfying to the historical sense. Other books there have been in considerable numbers, at least two of them notable as to size and manufacture, but none of these has grasped the subject with the firm hand shown by Mrs. Van Rensselaer. First of all, she has been a most industrious student of sources. It is obvious to all readers that her researches have extended over many years. She has also manifested, what is quite as important to a writer of history, no little skill in the use of her material. She has a style which is distinctly attractive. Her pages are never dull. On the contrary, they are frequently brilliant. It may be added here that additional volumes are in preparation by her, dealing with the city in the years which followed the fall of the Stuarts.

Wiggin, Kate Douglas. Susanna and Sue. 8vo, pp. 225. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Co. $1.50.

Mrs. Wiggin here presents a picture of life among the Shakers, dealing especially with their industry and frugality, their religious beliefs, and their aloofness from worldly indulgences. Susanna and Sue enter the Shaker community after the former has met with a disappointing experience in marriage and seeks a place where marriage is unknown. Susanna resists all attempts put forth to make her a convert; but little Sue resorts to many quaint efforts in a desire to become in reality a Shakeress. One of the notable figures in the book is a saintly brother named Ansel, who is possest, among other things, of a superior masculine contempt for woman. There is also a pretty little idyl, of which the hero and heroine are Nathan and Hetty. The book is elaborately bound and has illustrations of unusual attractiveness.

Wodiska, Julius. A Book of Precious Stones 8vo, pp. 365. G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

A combination of the practical and the esthetic marks this author's treatment of a most fascinating subject. While he gives the scientific data on which precious minerals of various kinds may be identified, he also, by his many illustrations, exhibits the beauty of jewelry. The setting of gems is described in some detail and the many legendary and traditional qualities attributed to them are also touched upon. The lover of precious stones will be a lover of Mr. Wodiska's book. It will also prove of value as a handbook to dealers and setters, and is as complete and beautiful a volume on this subject as can be procured anywhere, if we take into consideration the limitations imposed by its size.

A RUNAWAY IN THE ANDES

One of the members of the Harvard Peabody Expedition under Dr. W. C. Farabee, which has just returned from South America, will probably never forget his two years of exploration in the jungles of the Amazon. Dr. E. F. Horr is a Yale man, of the class of '91, and a New Haven dispatch to the New York *Press* tells of his hairbreadth escapes from drowning, death by jungle fever, and by exposure, and finally of a serious adventure with a runaway mule. We read:

> The members of the party were stranded in Aricoma Pass, 16,500 feet above the sea, and compelled to endure the night there, and again they were held up in the Maturiato River country for three weeks without supplies.
>
> There they were obliged to subsist upon monkeys and other animals which they shot, and during this time Dr. Horr was taken seriously ill with tropical fever. While returning on a mule after his illness his mule suddenly bolted and plunged into the jungle. To rest his feet Dr. Horr had tied a cord around the mule and made rope stirrups. As the mule plunged into the forest, Dr. Horr was swept off its back by the thick clustered hanging vines. He swung one foot over the mule's back, but the other caught in the rope stirrup, and as the mule dashed through the jungle the doctor was banged and thrown from side to side against tree stumps and rocks.
>
> Retaining his presence of mind he managed to grasp at the stirrup and free his leg in the nick of time, but he dropt to the ground unconscious and covered with bruises and cuts from head to foot. Dr. Farabee and some of the Indian guides soon found him and carried him back on the trail for dead. He did not recover consciousness for hours and was laid up for several weeks. Permanent injuries were feared, but a broken finger is the only mark which he bears of the accident.

For Xmas

Nothing is more universally appropriate for a Christmas Gift, a more enduring or useful token of friendship and affection for father, mother, brother, sister, sweetheart, friend, than a Parker Fountain Pen.

Parker Lucky Curve Fountain Pens

In artistically decorated gift box, free on request, with every pen and enclosed in outside carton, a Parker is sure to give pleasure and through the years of its use will recall memories of Christmas day.

Emblem Pens with solid gold bands and emblems of all prominent fraternal orders, Masons, K. of P., K. of C., Elks, I. O. O. F., etc., $12.00 and $12.50.

The Parker Jack Knife (Non-Leakable) Safety

Is the New Parker, small enough to carry flat in lower vest pocket or lady's purse or handbag; can be carried in any position without leaking—novel and efficient—a great "hit." $2.50 to $5.00, according to size.

No. 20½. Price $2.50. Our best seller. For efficiency nothing better. May be ordered fancy chased barrel and plain cap. No. 24½, two sizes larger, $4.00.

No. 42½. Price $4.50. Neat, simple, elegant. Middle gold band has space for owner's name.

No. 15. Price $7.00. A superb pen. Barrel covered with tinted pearl slabs, held by gold bands; cap covered with gold filigree. Space for owner's name.

No. 41. Price $8.50. Gentlemen's large size barrel covered with 18K. gold-filled filigree design. Space for owner's name.

No. 46. Price $10. Especially beautiful in design. Intended particularly as a lady's pen. 18K. gold-filled filigree design; corrugated tinted pearl slabs; space for owner's name.

Gift Box with Every Pen

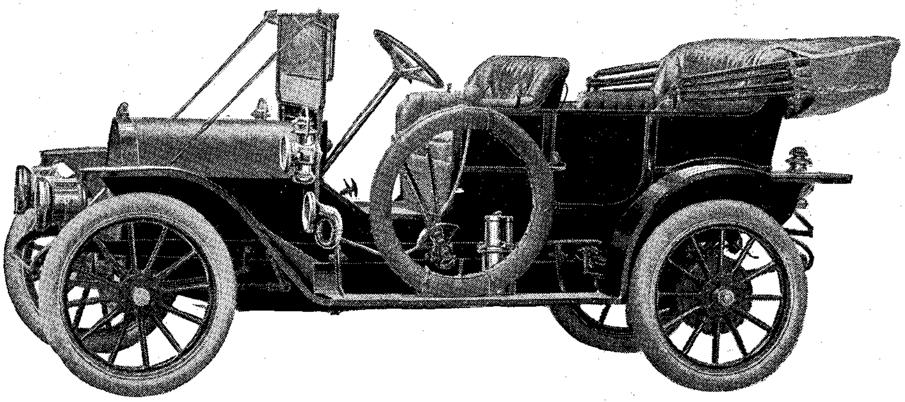
The Lucky Curve as shown here in the illustration, is a curved ink-feed. Straight ink-feeds of other fountain pens hold ink when you stop writing until air, expanded by the heat of the body, forces it out into the cap, where you find it ready to soil fingers and linen when you remove cap to write. But the curved ink-feed—the Lucky Curve—exclusively a Parker feature, is self-draining, giving expanding air free passage—no inking fingers, no wiping off of barrel before using, if you get the Lucky Curve Parker.

Why should you make allowances for the inadequacy of an obsolete, straight feed type of fountain pen when, in the Parker you get the modern, improved, curved ink-feed—the Lucky Curve?

Parker Pens, Standard, Self-filling and Safety, are sold by dealers everywhere. From $1.50 up. Obey that impulse, get a Parker. If you can't find a Parker Dealer write direct to me. Catalog free

Parker Pen Company
GEORGE S. PARKER, Pres.
142 Mill St., Janesville, Wis.

Off like a thoroughbred as soon as you open the throttle. Quiet, smooth-running, powerful—in every way (except great-bigness) the equal of the most costly cars.



Four-Cylinder REO

thirty horse-power—50 miles an hour—$1250

Notice that the driver's seat and control are on the left-hand side of the car. This is the new and right way—convenient for dismounting to the sidewalk.

That sounds a little strong, but we mean exactly that. And when it comes to expense—fuel, repairs, tires—the light weight and simple construction of the Reo are of enormous advantage.

Our book tells the facts exactly—how it was possible to produce such a car at such a price. Send for it.

You Can do it with a REO

Reo Four-Cylinder Roadster, with same motor and general specifications, at the same price, $1250.

The Two-Cylinder Touring Car at $1000, and the single-cylinder runabout at $500, are also described in the Reo catalogue.

Tops and Mezger Automatic windshields extra on all styles of Reos—but no charge for fitting.

You Can do it with a REO

R M Owen & Co Lansing Mich Gen'l Sales Ag'ts for the Reo Motor Car Co
Members of the Association of Licensed Automobile Manufacturers. Licensed under Selden Patent

FREE ROUND TRIP TO NEW YORK

Persons contemplating or desiring a visit to New York within the next sixty days may learn how to save the entire cost of their railroad fare by addressing a postal to

"*The Largest Real Estate Concern in the World*,"

WOOD, HARMON & CO., Dept. 31. 261 B'way, New York City

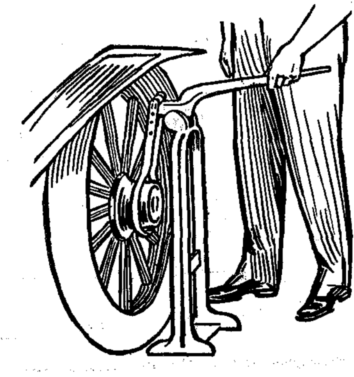
N. B.—No obligation incurred—no personal solicitation, or other annoyance of any kind.

6%

This institution pays interest at the rate of 6% per annum on Certificates secured by First Mortgages on real estate.

Write for booklet "F."

SALT LAKE SECURITY & TRUST CO.
CAPITAL & SURPLUS $400.000.00 SALT LAKE CITY.



Stops Your Tire Expense

Double the life of your tires. Don't have them bear the great weight of your automobile when not in use. Tires will not stand this strain nearly as much as if car were running. For the Winter months don't fail to get

Moore's Tire Saving Jacks

They save your tires and cost only $6.50 for a set of four. They prevent grease on garage floor from softening and rotting the rubber coating. Only two operations to raise heaviest car from floor. *Slip padded loop over hub and push down lever.* A child can do it in a few seconds. Does away with laborious task of blocking up car when not in use for a week or two.

Please write us today. We'll send you name of dealer in your town who handles Moore's Tire Saving Jacks. Also our little booklet "When it's Bedtime for your Auto." Write now. (2)

J. C. MOORE & CO., 1601 Forrest St., RACINE, WIS.

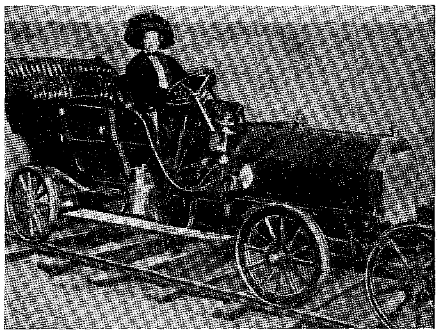
MOTOR-TRIPS AND MOTOR-CARS

(*Continued from page* 1074)

Entering Georgia, it proceeds via Royston, Winder, and Lawrenceville to Atlanta. The total distance from New York is 1,050 miles.

The selection of this highway resulted in prompt improvement of the condition of the road at various points. In general the influence of it will extend to many parts of the South. Not only are individual car-owners interested in the work of improvement, but boards of trade at various cities, county officers, and city governments. Already many roads which formerly were almost impassable have been newly graded and the bridges reconstructed.

Georgia was perhaps the earliest State in which the movement made a determined start. Work extended soon to Mississippi and Louisiana. It was not long before people in several counties were willing to issue bonds for the improvement of roads, all previous opposition to bond issues for that purpose having been overcome. There was recently held what is known as the Southern Appalachian Good Roads Congress, at which the managing director of the Southern Commercial Congress, Mr. G. Grosvenor Dawe, formerly of New York, made an interesting address, in the course of which occurred the following statements:



A CAR FOR USE ON A RAILROAD IN CALIFORNIA.

"The total of bond issues voted on or discust prior to voting and still remaining undefeated, from March to September inclusive, is $17,956,000. The voting of bonds shows that the public mind now recognizes the permanency of a good road, and, therefore, posterity's interest in it. The votes by States give interesting light on the whole matter. Bond issues voted, or to be voted on, by Southern States, March to September, inclusive, 1909, follow:

Texas	$5,000,000
Tennessee	3,022,000
Georgia	2,110,000
Oklahoma	1,750,000
North Carolina	1,640,000
Florida	1,600,000
Virginia	1,196,000
Alabama	850,000
Mississippi	310,000
Louisiana	298,000
West Virginia	180,000
Arkansas	....
Kentucky	....
Maryland	....
South Carolina	....
	$17,956,000

"The tide of bond-voting was strong all through the spring and early summer, ebbed during August, and has swung on strongly again during September. Bond issues voted or discust in Southern States were:

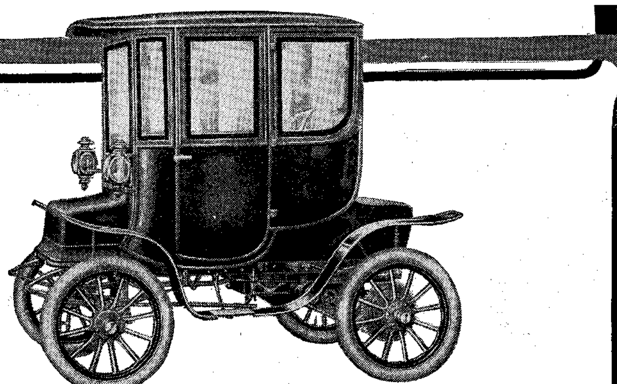
	States	Amount
March	5	$1,615,000
April	7	3,690,000
May	9	3,319,000
June	7	2,063,000
July	7	2,674,000
August	4	1,340,000
September	8	3,255,000
Total		$17,956,000

"The State of Georgia may be said to be the livest 'old' State in the South. It stands third on bond votes, having pledged itself $2,110,000 since March. But this does not even touch the edge of the activity. There is to be more money spent in the next year by counties not voting for bonds than the 2,000,000 mentioned above. Does this sound like determination? Stewart County, 600 miles; Pulaski, 300; McDuffie, 200; Crisp, 150; Ben Hill, 100; Dooly, 100. Thirty-six counties in Georgia are going at the road problem and with vigor. The explanations are many—newspaper agitation, the State geologists' work, automobile ownership, and the plain horse-sense of the farmer. They can all be summed up in the old adage, 'in union there is strength.' These elements in any State, when they once pull together, will move the State. 'Glorious old Georgia' is completing more than 10 miles of good roads a day. Over 4,500 convicts are at work in 105 counties of the 149."

CARS FOR MEN OF MODERATE MEANS

It is well known in the motor-car trade that one of the notable successes of the past season was made by the manufacturers of a moderate-price car—one listed for $1,500. As in part a result of this success, it is now frequently said that manufacturers are more and more heeding the demands for cars of this class and even for cars selling for a smaller sum. In the manufacture of such cars simplicity and economy are desirable qualities. Indeed, it is beginning to be seen that to this machinery axiom the motor-car should be no exception. A writer in *The Automobile*, Roland C. Laurie, makes a plea on behalf of a light runabout as one of the cars of the future. For this he believes there awaits a distinct success for the firm which shall make such a car of the right quality and price. The present runabout, he says, "falls short of the ideal in horse-power, springiness, and general serviceability." What the public wants is a $500 car that shall be thoroughly efficient. Mr. Laurie is confident that immense possibilities await the maker of such a product. He professes to have extensive personal knowledge on this subject, from which he advances the opinion that a proposition of this kind would be widely interesting and promptly responded to. He mentions

BARONNE DE LA ROCHE,
The first woman aviator. She recently made a flight of four miles.



Royalty Could Desire No Finer Gift

This is truly the car for Christmas—the gift beyond compare.

All the appointments are in such exquisite taste, the lines so graceful, the upholstering and finish so luxurious and the power control so perfect that this car captivates every woman at sight.

The seats are wide, soft and deep—you fairly revel in their comfort and roominess.

The upholstering of rich, imported broadcloth or leather matches the body in any desired color. Every body requires ninety days in the making. We put into its building the experience gained in 57 years of high-class carriage-making for particular people.

Only one thousand Rauch & Lang Electrics can be built in a year. But each one is a masterpiece, superb in style, finish, power and charm.

The Car a Woman Can Drive With Safety

All the power is controlled by one single lever. A Rauch & Lang Car cannot be started accidentally—the controlling lever must first be in a neutral position.

Yet all the power can be shut off instantly in any position.

The small, flat key which locks the power connection can be slipped in the pocket-book when leaving the car.

The highest type of Exide batteries are used, giving power to run a Rauch & Lang car as far as you'll want to go in a day.

Rauch & Lang Electrics

Get It For Christmas

Our dealers in most of the principal cities will be glad to demonstrate this exclusive car. Delivery will be made to suit your convenience, on Christmas day if desired.

Cut out the memo below and mail it to us to-day for the catalog with prices.

The Rauch & Lang Carriage Co.
2214 West 25th Street
Cleveland, Ohio.

Please send your catalog and name of your local agent.

Name ________________

Address ________________

City ________________

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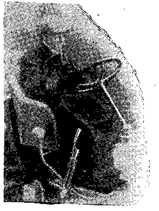


It Keeps Your Engine Warm and Dry
and always ready to start on the first turn
IN ZERO WEATHER
just the same as in summer. Endorsed by motorists everywhere.

(Pat. applied for)

The Gilliam Engine Hood Cover

Waterproof Ground Robe

Can also be used as a Lap Robe, a Ground Robe, or a Shoulder Cape.

Makes motoring even more delightful in winter than in summer. It covers your entire engine like a glove, is made of All Wool Heavy Felt, covered with Waterproof Drill, Pantasote, or Leather

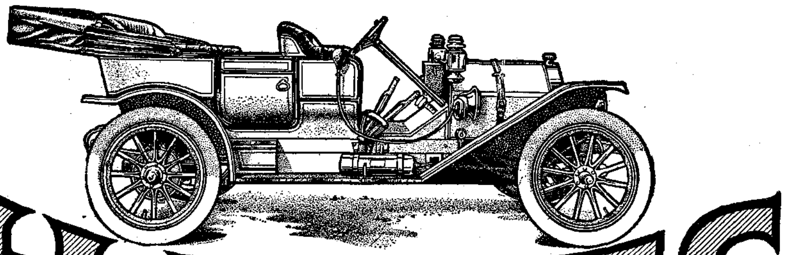
A Positive Protection—An Ornament—Made to fit any car.

Write for full description and prices—Booklet "D."

Waterproof Lap Robe

THE GILLIAM MFG. CO., CANTON, OHIO

Waterproof Shoulder Cape



HAYNES

$2000

You Will Buy This Model 19 If You Want Quality Without Fancy Price

It is an innovation in automobiles.

No other manufacturer has ever attempted to give so much of real **tone** in a car selling at this price, and the payment of **a thousand dollars more** cannot buy a nicer-running engine or an easier-riding car.

It is the **only** car of **established reputation** selling at a moderate price.

A ride in it will be a revelation to you—especially if you have owned other cars. Its flexibility, the power of the engine, the resiliency of the springs, the upholstering—all are of the character that you would expect **only** in cars carrying a much fancier price.

Don't buy **any** car at **any** price until you see this Model 19.

Literature on request

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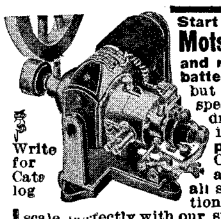
136 Main Street (Licensed under Selden Patent) **Kokomo, Indiana**



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Start your Gas Engine with the Motsinger Auto-Sparker and run it without the aid of batteries. Not a cheap magneto but the original high grade speed controlled friction driven dynamo. Perfectly insulated, **"water and dust proof." Fully Guaranteed** Operates "make & break" and "jump spark." Charges all storage batteries for ignition and lighting on a small scale, perfectly with our special switch board in the circuit. Ten years actual service with over 36,000 Auto-sparkers in operation to testify to its merit.

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67 Main St., Pendleton, Ind., U S A

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Shaving and Dressing Glass

Raises and lowers [illegible] in. Slides 14 in. in front of window. Nickeled fixtures. Bevel plate mirror Turns on swivel.

Price Delivered
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Excellent XMAS GIFT

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AKRON, OHIO.

one concern alone which has received 30,000 inquiries in response to a proposition of this kind, while another concern received 20,000 inquiries. These came, it is true, from advertising, but they did not result from excessive display or expenditure in that direction. In present cars of the inexpensive runabout kind, the horse-power is not high enough. Such cars should be at least of the "2- or 4-cylinder, 15-horse-power, water-cooled type." He says further:

"The water-cooling could be easily of the thermo-siphon type; moreover, the simplicity and efficiency of this type of cooling is thoroughly adaptable for use in a small car. In this design of engine we could embody the long stroke, which has become so popular in England and France and has shown such success. The long-stroke engine would mean the delivery of sufficient horse-power for practically every purpose. The change-speed gear could be of epicyclic or planetary type, as this design lends itself better in the light-car construction than a large gear-box. Another thing might be pointed out, that whatever type of change-speed gear is employed, it should be strong enough to withstand hard usage. The usual type of planetary gear is frequently deficient in this respect. The final drive could be shaft or chains, just according to fancy of the designer and according to the results shown by trial on these matters.

"Three-inch tires should be fitted, either on wire or artillery wheels, preferably the former, of detachable pattern. In this design of car accessibility should be a leading feature, and the price should be right on the $500 mark, neither above nor below, for the car itself. There is no chimerical dream in talking of the possibilities of such a design. It can be accomplished, and the first automobile company that does really accomplish this will corner the market of the world, providing that they put a reliable machine before the public, one that will wear and in which the material is first-class throughout.

"In this business it is 'small profits and quick returns,' and the returns would be so great under the proper management that extraordinary results could be shown in less than two years' working of such a proposition. What is required is 'the car for the million,' yet it must be a car which can show power, efficiency, comfort, and accessibility."

Taking up the question of manufacturing-cost, Mr. Laurie believes that a clever designer could surmount all the difficulties through careful standardization. Every part of the car would without doubt have to be standardized, in order to keep the cost down to the necessary minimum. Personally he would favor a design of the "sporting, semi-racing type, with the seat placed far back." An important point in success would be factory organization. This would need to be of the highest type, in order that delays in deliveries might be impossible. Branches for distribution of the product would have to be opened at various points, but already there are several cities, well known in the trade, in which this could be accomplished without difficulty.

GROWTH OF THE MOTOR-CAR INDUSTRY

A writer in the New York *Evening Post* declares that the motor industry has now the largest army of employees anywhere engaged in the manufacture of a single product—a condition which has been brought about in a single decade. The result has been, not only to establish a new method of transportation, but to transform the carriage industry largely into an industry related directly or indirectly to the building of automobiles. Throughout the Middle West where most of the country's wagons and buggies have heretofore been made, the making of automobiles "is fast supplanting the production of horse-drawn vehicles." As a matter of fact, "many of the most prosperous automobile concerns are made up of men who have been, or who now are, associated with the wagon and carriage industry."

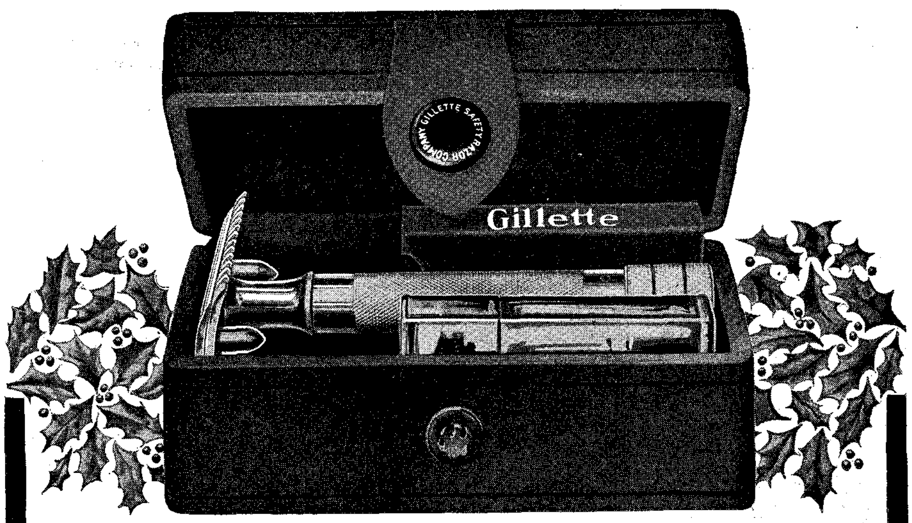
New York City continues to be the great center for the distribution of cars. Here more than twenty per cent. of the year's output of cars are disposed of. The realty investment in buildings, showrooms, and garages, devoted exclusively to the sale and care of cars, has been estimated to amount to $50,000,000, while the business done in cars and accessories is said to reach, in New York, $30,000,000 each year. The writer recently obtained an interview with John T. Cutting, President of the Automobile Trade Association, in which he made several interesting statements as to the present condition and prospects of trade in cars:

"The association is entering the most active and, I hope, the most successful period in its existence. It is to become more aggressive along lines heretofore neglected.

"I am in favor of contests or anything for that matter that aids the industry. The trade needs stimulation at times just as the human system at intervals needs a tonic. At the present time, however, contests would be of no avail if they were considered only as a means to immediate advantage, as the demand for cars is greater than the supply. But it is the future that must be figured on, and events which keep alive public interest should, for that reason, be supported and encouraged. Never before has the demand for cars been so urgent. The trouble is not with the automobile factories so much as it is with the makers of automobile parts. All over the country there is a hue and cry for more parts, but notwithstanding the fact that the part factories have been working night and day for months past they have been unable to produce material fast enough to meet the demand. And it is a foregone conclusion that you will find a scarcity of cars of standard types on the market before the season is far advanced.

"The prophecy made at the beginning of the year that 200,000 cars would be produced during the 1910 season has been shattered, and I doubt whether more than half that number will ever see the light of day. It is certainly a remarkable situation, and one without parallel in the industrial world.

"It is the enormous rents on Broadway that eat up the profits. Landlords who formerly were pleased to get a fair rental are now asking fabulous prices. In the early days of the trade in New York, when Thirty-eighth Street and vicinity was the automobile center, $1,500 a year for a store was considered a good rental. Now the rentals run anywhere from $3,500 for a store up to $30,000 a year for a building, while in some instances they go as high as $40,000. The almost prohibitive rentals, it might be said, have caused many concerns to lease ground and erect their own buildings. Of course, the fact that a Broadway location is preferable to a side street has had something to do with the



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A Gillette Safety Razor

THE most useful and practical gift for a man. Something he will use every day of the year, and every year of his life. Something he will treasure. A man forms a peculiar attachment for his Gillette Razor—thinks more of it than any other article of personal use. It is so efficient and workmanlike, so easy and safe—no stropping, no honing—no special care.

A beautiful gift, too! The Gillette is as compact and as handsomely finished as a piece of jewelry.

If he has never tried the Gillette he will be astonished and delighted when he uses it and will thank you for a great comfort and convenience.

If he already owns a Gillette, give him one of the new models. Hundreds of Gillette enthusiasts own half a dozen or more Gillette Razors.

Standard Set, full leather case, $5.
Standard Set, in neat metal case, $5.
New Pocket Edition, $5 to $7.50
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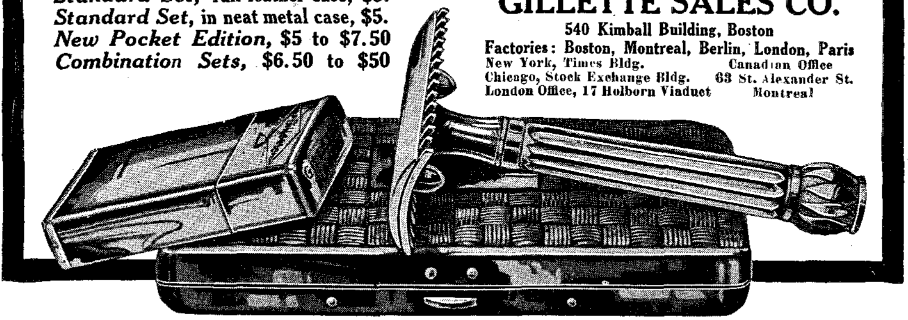

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To speak it, to understand it, to read it, to write it there is but one best way. You must hear it spoken correctly, over and over, till your ear knows it. You must see it printed correctly until your eye knows it. You must talk it and write it. All this can be done best by the

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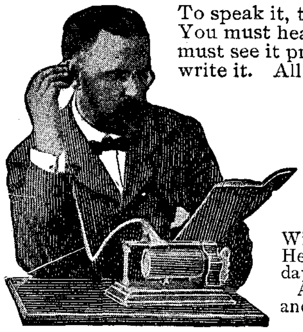

Up from Slavery

"Ring out the Old, ring in the New"

A Christmas Gift That Frees Women From the Drudgery of House-Cleaning

Every woman who receives a New York Vacuum Cleaner as a Christmas gift will thank the giver every day of every month in the year.

New York Vacuum Cleaner

"The New Servant in the House"

is the most wonderful cleaning device the world has ever known. It acts by suction. Simply rock the lever to and fro and produce a tremendous suction at the nozzle end of the hose.

By passing this nozzle over carpets, rugs and upholstered furniture and clothing, every last atom of dust and dirt is quickly removed—sucked up into the machine; each article is cleaned through and through, absolutely freed from germs, vermin, moth eggs—everything unclean or injurious.

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The New York Vacuum Cleaner does all this while the carpet or rug is on the floor, without removing the furnishings from the room, and without the slightest wear on the article cleaned, or upon the strength or temper of the operator.

Made for lifetime's wear. Simply constructed; a child can easily operate it. No other invention has ever done so much to make for *absolute cleanliness* in the home--to do away with dirt, disease and drudgery.

Send for Our Book, "The New Servant in the House." It's Free.

If you would know more about the wonders of Vacuum Cleaning, send for this book. It will convince you that the New York Vacuum Cleaner is destined to become a necessity in every home where real cleanliness is prized. Send for it today.

Two Weeks' Trial at Our Risk

The price of the New York Vacuum Cleaner for hand operation is $25; *equipped with electric motor $60. Send us the* amount by Check, Express or Post Office Money Order, and we will send you a machine ready for use. Try it two weeks. If not found exactly as represented, return the cleaner and we will refund the money at once. We could not afford to have a single dissatisfied buyer. Our financial standing guarantees this promise to you.

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While the fireman is dragging away the last piece of hose is no time to begin to wonder if your insurance is all right. You should know now. Don't put off a day looking up your policies. If they are in the Hartford don't worry. For 99 years it has promptly paid every honest loss. If not in the Hartford and they are to expire soon—as a reminder just make a note on the margin like this

Agents Everywhere

advance in rentals and realty values in the automobile district. The industry in New York seems to thrive, nevertheless, and the members of the association pay the toll and let it go at that.

"Another thing I would like to touch on is the fallacy that automobile merchants are becoming wealthy through the alleged high prices paid for automobiles. There never was a more mistaken notion on the part of the public. The overhead charges and the expensive methods necessary to successfully market the product prohibit any one from becoming rich too fast. Members of the association will bear me out when I say that a man pays exactly for what he expects to get. No more, no less. For every dollar that he pays, full automobile value is given. It has to be so, for the public is educated on automobile matters. If a man buys a machine for two or three thousand dollars, he gets so much more quality than if he paid a lower figure. Just as the texture of a suit of clothes is regulated by the purchase price, so it is in the automobile business. If a suit of clothes cost sixty dollars, the buyer gets sixty dollars' worth of apparel. The days when any kind of an automobile could be sold, irrespective of merit, belong to the past, to the period when the industry was undergoing a process of experimentation. To-day an automobile to gain recognition must be built as perfectly as is possible within the bounds of human limitations."

THE USE OF CARS BY FARMERS

A symposium is printed in *The Automobile Bulletin* for October, showing in several parts of the country the increasing favor of farmers toward cars. A farmer in South Dakota, who has spent all his life in farming and lives ten miles from a railroad station, says he owns a 20-horse-power touring-car with detachable tonneau, and during the first three months drove it 2,000 miles "without spending a cent on repairs." He now uses it exclusively for errands, for bringing supplies to the farm, and for pleasure. He takes care of it himself and after each trip looks at all the bearings and spark plugs. He finds the car eminently a good investment and believes the time will come when "every farmer will have at least one automobile of his own."

Another farmer, writing from Ohio, who has in mind all that has been done for the farmer by the telephone, rural free delivery, and books, believes that there exists "no more all-around farmer educator than the motor-car." He has owned his car only one year, but in that time has become convinced that no investment he ever made brought anything like the same amount of pleasure to himself and his family. He believes the car "will have a powerful influence in keeping boys and girls happy and contented with life on the farm."

From Missouri a farmer writes that the car is following exactly in the wake of the telephone, rural free delivery, and acetylene gas, in the comforts and conveniences it brings to farm life. It belongs also in a class with the windmill, the self-binder, and other farm labor-saving devices. He says that, in his part of the country, farmers "are buying machines by the thousands." Many of the cars bought are built with special reference to conditions of farm life and rural roads.

From Massachusetts a farmer writes that "he bought, in 1906, a five-horse-power steam-runabout that had been built in 1901." He has not only used it on the road for pleasure as well as business, but has employed the engine to run a circular saw with which to saw his firewood.

From New Hampshire a farmer writes that when he bought his car he was told that it would take a fortune to maintain the upkeep. But in the two years, during which he has run his car hundreds of miles, the cost for tires and repairs has been less than ten dollars—less than would have been the cost of shoeing a horse for the same length of time. Moreover, a horse would had have to be fed 365 days in the year, while the car needed fuel only when it was in use. He employs his car to deliver butter to his customers, doing this in half the time a horse would take. He believes that manufacturers ought to produce a strong, simple machine especially for farmers.

A writer, familiar with farm conditions in Dakota, declares that the car actually costs less to keep than does a horse, does ten times as much of different classes of work, is always more ready for service, and is much less troublesome to care for. A horse ordinarily can not travel in his whole life more than 50,000 miles, whereas an automobile may do that in two years. The writer knows of farms in Texas which, in spite of their great fertility, could not be sold at any price before the days of motor-cars, but are now in demand and have increased in value, even tho they may be thirty or forty miles from a market which, with a car, is regarded as an easy distance. The cost of the upkeep in some cars has been reduced so far that a careful farmer can operate his car without spending for oil and gas as much as it would cost to keep a horse. The writer agrees with others that repairs ought not to exceed the cost of shoeing a horse and repairing a harness. The average farmer has one distinct advantage over most owners who live in towns. He can not only operate his own car, but he can care for it himself. The farmer is more or less of a machinist, having all his life been familiar with farm machinery. He therefore is able to save a large part of the expenses involved in repairs such as usually fall to the lot of the unmechanical dweller in a town.

A Lesson.—When Willie's father came home to supper there was a vacant chair at the table.

"Well, where's the boy?"

"William is up-stairs in bed." The answer came with painful precision from the sad-faced mother.

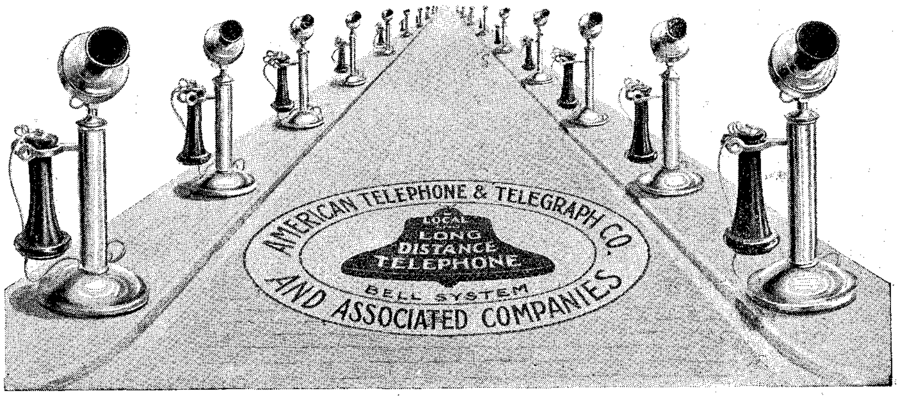
"Why, wh—what's up? Not sick, is he?" (An anxious pause.)

"It grieves me to say, Robert, that our son—your son—has been heard swearing on the street. I heard him."

"Swearing? Scott! I'll teach him to swear." And he started up-stairs in the dark. Half-way up he stumbled and came down with his chin on the top step.

When the atmosphere cleared a little, Willie's mother was saying sweetly from the hallway, "That will do, dear. You have given him enough for one lesson."—*Judge*.

Editorial Power.—A Western newspaper publishes the following announcement: "Owing to the overcrowded condition of our columns, a number of births and deaths are unavoidably postponed this week."—*Troy Times*.



A Highway of Communication

It goes by your door. Every home, every office, every factory, and every farm in the land is on that great highway or within reach of it. It is a highway of communication and every Bell Telephone is a gateway by which it can be reached.

Millions of messages travel over this highway every day. In the great cities they follow one another like the bullets from a machine gun, and over the wide reaches of the country they fly with the speed of shooting stars.

The Bell service carries the thoughts and wishes of the people from room to room, from house to house, from community to community, and from state to state.

This service adds to the efficiency of each citizen, and multiplies the power of the whole nation.

The Bell system brings eighty million men, women and children into one telephone commonwealth, so that they may know one another and live together in harmonious understanding.

A hundred thousand Bell employees are working all the time on this highway of communication. Every year it is made longer and broader, and its numerous branches are more widely extended. Every year it is furnished with a larger number of telephone gateways and becomes the means of greater usefulness.

The Bell Long Distance Telephone will meet your new needs and serve your new purposes. It means — one policy, one system, universal service. Every Bell Telephone is the center of the System.

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DIAMONDS ON CREDIT LOFTIS SYSTEM WATCHES

For Christmas Presents Use the LOFTIS SYSTEM. It enables you to make beautiful and valuable presents without the outlay of much money. By giving credit and lowest prices we make $5 or $10 do the work that $50 does in a cash store. **A Diamond** is the ideal gift for a loved one—it lasts forever and every day reminds the wearer of your regard. **Diamonds are a better investment than real estate, banks or stocks.** They increase in value 10 to 20 per cent a year. **MAKE YOUR CHRISTMAS SELECTIONS NOW.** Send for our **Christmas Catalog**, containing over 1,500 illustrations, and in the privacy of your own home select the articles you desire—we will send them to you, all charges prepaid, for your inspection. If you like them, if they are all and more than we claim, pay one-fifth on delivery and balance in eight equal monthly amounts. We guarantee every Diamond we sell.

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The Old Reliable Original Diamond and Watch Credit House
DEPT. P41, 92 TO 98 STATE ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
BRANCH STORES: PITTSBURG, PA., and ST. LOUIS, MO.

$50 No. 35

CHRISTMAS SPECIAL:
Ladies' and Gentlemen's Solitaire DIAMOND Rings.
Terms: $5 per Month.

COLGATE'S
RAPID-SHAVE
TRADE MARK
POWDER

The Powder
that Shortens
the Shave

A New Era
in Shaving

This latest improvement makes modern shaving quicker, cleaner and better.

Rapid-Shave Powder gives you a quicker shave because it does away with rubbing soap on the face or making lather in a cup.

A sanitary shave because no soap that touches brush or skin is used again.

A better shave, since you enjoy the most lasting, delightful lather of your life.

A STEP FORWARD
A RAPID SHAVE
A SANITARY SHAVE
A BETTER LATHER

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COLGATE'S
RAPID-SHAVE
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It won't leak $2.50 AND UP
For Professional Use
MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE

Moore's Non-Leakable has many advantages over the ordinary fountain pen. You can carry it anywhere and in any position with the absolute assurance that it will not leak. When the pen point is pulled down into the barrel and the cap properly adjusted, the ink becomes incased in an air-tight and ink-tight chamber, thus making leakage utterly impossible. By this simple operation the pen point rests in ink, and is all ready for instant use without requiring the preliminary shaking so common with fountain pens.

Moore's Non-Leakable is in use all over the country and because of its unique construction is highly recommended by doctors and other professional men.

If you have any difficulty in finding a store where this pen is sold, send the name of your nearest dealer, also your own, and we will ship him an assortment from which you can make a choice. Styles and sizes to suit all tastes and purses. $2.50, $3.50 and up. INSIST ON MOORE'S.

MOORE'S NON-LEAKABLE MIDGET—2½" long. Just the pen for Doctors. Can be carried conveniently in your lower vest pocket. Price $2.50.

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CURRENT POETRY

There are many pieces in the volume of "New Poems" (John Lane Company) by William Watson more attractive and more truly poetical than the much-discust "Woman with the Serpent's Tongue," the lines of which were evidently etched on the poet's fancy by the sharp fumes of bitterness. These new poems are very beautiful and very forceful, and it is rather difficult to speak of them with moderation. Like George Meredith, this author is a chiseler of words and a jeweler of phrases, and his verses have received a superb and brilliant finish. More than this, however, each perfect lyric is crystallized around some definite poetical idea.

We quote a few passages from an ode which Mr. Watson addresses to America:

To the Invincible Republic

By William Watson

America! I have never breathed thy air,
Have never touched thy soil or heard the speed
And thunder of thy cities; yet would I
Salute thee from afar, not chiefly awed
By wide domain, mere breadth of governed dust,
Nor measuring thy greatness and thy power
Only by numbers: rather seeing thee
As mountainous heave of spirit, emotion huge,
Enormous hate and anger, boundless love,
And most unknown unfathomable depth
Of energy divine.

In peace to-day
Thou sit'st between thy oceans; but when Fate
Was at thy making, and endowed thy soul
With many gifts and costly, she forgot
To mix with these a genius for repose;
Wherefore a sting is ever in thy blood,
And in thy marrow a sublime unrest.
And thus thou keepest hot the forge of life,
Where man is still re-shapen and remade
With fire and clangor.

And as thou art vast,
So are the perils vast, that evermore
In thine own house are bred; nor least of these
That fair and fell Delilah, Luxury,
That shears the hero's strength away, and brings
Palsy on nations. Flee her loveliness,
For in the end her kisses are a sword.
Strong sons hast thou begotten, natures rich
In scorn of riches, greatly simple minds:
No land in all the world hath memories
Of nobler children: let it not be said
That if the peerless and the stainless one,
The man of Yorktown and of Valley Forge—
Or he of tragic doom, thy later born,
He of the short plain word that thrilled the world
And freed the bondman—let it not be said
That if to-day these radiant ones returned,
They would behold thee changed beyond all thought
From that austerity wherein thy youth
Was nurtured, those large habitudes of soul.

The following poem, "Thoughts," shows that the finely tempered lines of William Watson can take a keen satirical edge.

Thoughts

By William Watson

[On revisiting a center of commerce where a vast cathedral church is being erected.]

City of merchants, lords of trade and gold,
Traffickers great as they that bought and sold
When ships of Tarshish came to Tyre of old;

City of festering streets by Misery trod,
Where half-fed, half-clad children swarm unshod,
While thou dost rear thy splendid fame to God.

O rich in fruits and grains and oils and ores,
And all things that the feastful Earth outpours,
Yet lacking leechcraft for thy leprous sores!

Heal thee betimes, and cleanse thee, lest in ire
He whom thou mock'st with pomp of arch and spire
Come on thee sleeping, with a scythe of fire.

Let nave and transept rest awhile; but when
Thou hast done His work who lived and died for men,
Then build His temple on high—not, not till then.

PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FAITHLESS SHEPHERD

Mr. James Bryce, British ambassador to the United States and author of "The American Commonwealth" and "The Holy Roman Empire," is an authority upon mountain-climbing as well as upon the more abstruse subjects of history and political science. Discoursing upon "The Pleasures of Mountaineering" in *The Youth's Companion* he refers to the trustworthiness of the regular mountain guides in the Alps and the Pyrenees. But "when a man supposed to know the mountains is picked up casually in a place where no regular guide can be found," the same fidelity can not be expected. Mr. Bryce tells from his own experience the following anecdote illustrating this point, which he calls, "reversing the title of a well-known poem, 'The Faithless Shepherd'":

Many years ago, in 1869, two English friends were climbing in the wild and lonely limestone mountains lying due north of Venice. We had set our hearts on reaching the summit of Monte Cavallo, a lofty outlying peak wherefrom a magnificent view can be obtained over the plain that lies round the head of the Adriatic. No regular guides were to be had, but at last there was discovered a shepherd who was supposed to know the whole country, and to be able to show us the way to the peak.

We started at daylight. All day long he led us up and down the sides of steep, rocky valleys, full sometimes of huge loose stones, sometimes of dwarf pines, which it was equally difficult to clamber over or to squeeze under.

Late in the afternoon the clouds came down. Our guide had lost his way; and there was no longer hope of reaching Monte Cavallo. At last we found ourselves on the edge of a tremendous precipice, with mist all round us and below us—mist clinging to the rocks and hiding the bottom of the deep ravine down into which we looked.

Our shepherd, who had for some time past been more and more troubled as he grew more and more bewildered among unknown hills, was now thoroughly frightened. He fell upon his knees, and poured out his soul in cries to the patron saint of flocks and those who tend them, "O Sant' Antonio! Sant' Antonio!"

However, as the saint gave no help, we insisted that the place was a bad one to spend the night in, and that he and we must try to find a way down.

Noting that at three points along the line of precipice there seemed a possibility of descending by narrow gullies, we made him try the practicability of one of these three, my friend taking a second and I a third. So we all started together. My friend got down some distance, and was then forced to stop, because the steep slope became a vertical cliff, and he climbed up back to the top.

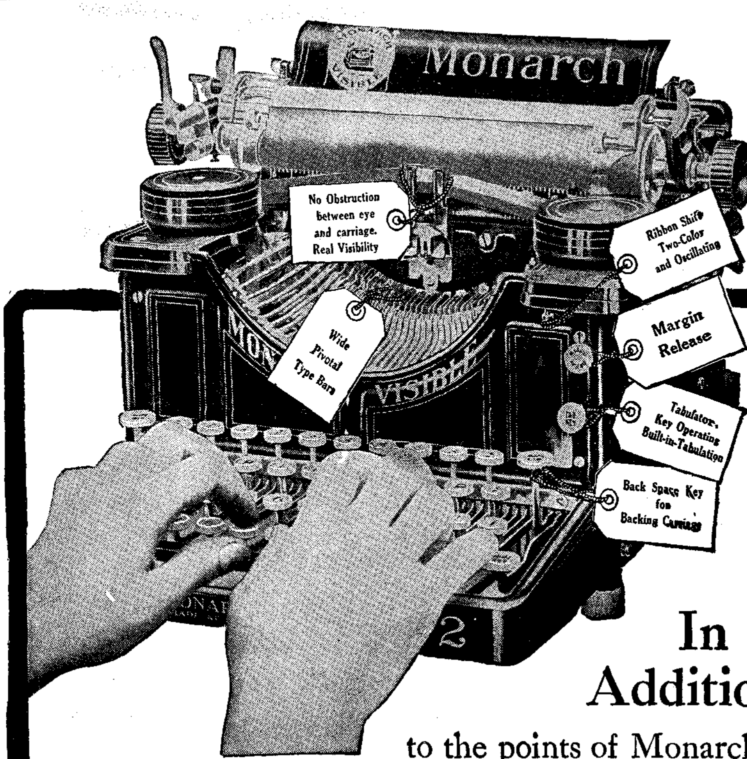
My experience was the same. After descending some two hundred feet, I could get no farther, and had to return to the top. Meeting there, we were just able to mark our shepherd, now a long way down. We heard the stones he dislodged in his descent rattle down through the mist into the ravine, and after a while caught the noise of his feet on the stones that lay at the base of the cliff. He had got down!

We hallooed to him to return and show us the way down. He seemed to hear our shouts, for he looked up. The mist had cleared enough for us to see him. But instead of returning, he took to his heels and scampered off through the rocks and bushes. He was soon lost to view, and we saw him no more.

There was now nothing for it but to follow as well as we could. Our task was harder than his had been, for we had a heavy knapsack containing all that belonged to both of us, and to have carried it on the back of either would have gravely increased the risk of a fall on the abrupt descent.

So we found in our pockets some bits of twine, tied them together, and by them let down the knapsack, one of us descending first, catching every tuft of grass or bit of projecting rock to get a hold with hand as well as foot, while the other paid out the cord and let the knapsack slowly down.

When it had been received below and placed in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which is a wonderful saver of human energy. More work and better work with greater ease is the net result of this exclusive feature of the Monarch machine.

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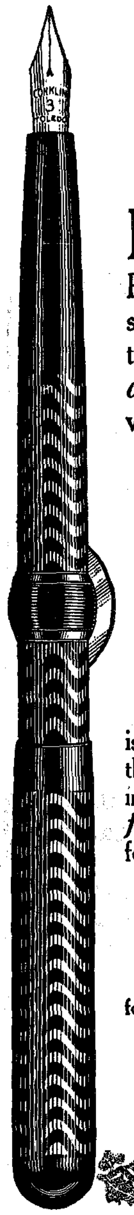

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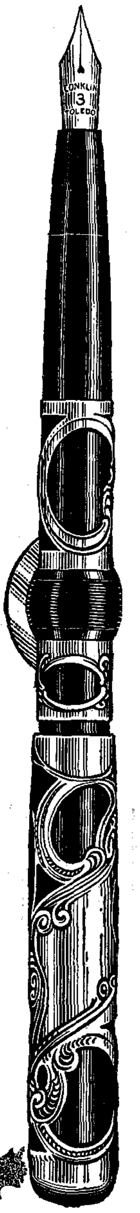

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No new principle is involved in this fruit remedy. It has been demonstrated by physicians and sufferers from rheumatism that the citric acid of this delicious Florida product accomplishes in the most delightful and natural way what the bottle method too often fails in doing. Says the Bureau of Chemistry of the Department of Agriculture in speaking of citric acid:

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safety, the man from above followed down till he joined the other below. We repeated this operation four or five times in succession, getting more expert as we learned how to manage the cord, and beginning to feel more sure of success, till at last we reached the bottom of the cliff and raced off down the valley.

Not the least notion had we where we were or how to reach night quarters; but in these cases the safe rule is to follow running water; so we found a stream and kept along its banks. Luckily, just as darkness was falling, a woodman appeared, carrying a pair of *crampons*, contrivances fixt to the shoe to enable a man to climb more securely. He had met the shepherd, he said, flying from the valley utterly terrified. Being asked what was the matter, the shepherd answered that he had left two strangers on the top of the mountain, and then fled away as fast as his legs would carry him.

The woodman ran at once to his hut, got his *crampons*, and was coming up the mountain to see if he could find the strangers and show them the way down.

So our faith in human nature, rudely shaken by the faithlessness of the shepherd, was restored by the spontaneous benevolence of this simple Italian peasant, who was ready to attempt a dangerous climb to succor people he had never seen.

THE NEAR-LYNCHING OF "NICK" BIDDLE

Writing in *Harper's Weekly*, William Inglis tells of some of the adventures of the late Nicholas Biddle, who as a newspaper reporter for more than a quarter of a century "often risked his life as if it were not worth a penny, if the interest of news-getting demanded it." Among the "many curious and almost fatal things that happened to him in the line of duty," we find that his "first essay at writing and publishing the news came very near to getting him lynched." It was at El Paso, Texas, in the early eighties. Biddle had come from France, having been "graduated with honors from the Lycée at Vanves at the age of seventeen," had "prospected for gold in Arizona, driven stage in New Mexico," and lived as a cowboy before settling down as "assistant editor and sole reporter of the only Democratic newspaper in El Paso." We read:

The town marshal of El Paso was a Republican, a fine man with one failing. Whenever he took a drink too much he developed a grievance which he could assuage only by beating somebody into unconsciousness. Whenever this happened the Republican editor ignored the offense, and the Democratic editor only published something like this: "That wretched bully, who screens his brutality beneath the palladium of the law, was guilty of another disgraceful outbreak last Tuesday. He should be disciplined." When his chief was far away at the Democratic convention, leaving him in charge, Biddle saw the town marshal, drunk, knock down an inoffensive Swede with a blow from the butt of his revolver and kick him into unconsciousness. Biddle did not write the usual anonymous editorial paragraph. Instead he published a column of the news, giving names and describing accurately the things that happened. When the town marshal, several days later, sobered up and read the story he flew into a rage and sent word to Biddle that he would shoot him on sight. In those days and ways this formal notification was held to be a just and sufficient preliminary to a murderous attack. It gave each man a chance.

Biddle said nothing. Next morning the marshal passed his window on the way to the post-office. Presently a white-cheeked boy editor might have been seen going in the same direction. The boy stept behind the thick pillar of an adobe porch and waited. The marshal soon emerged from the post-office and sauntered down the street, reading a letter which he held in both hands. As he came abreast of the porch the long blue snout of a .45 six-shooter suddenly leapt over the top of the letter and stopt close to his nose, while the cold voice of the boy editor was heard to inquire very politely:

"Are you really going to k-k-kill me?"

GREAT BEAR SPRING WATER.
"Its Purity has made it famous"

"My God, no!" yelled the marshal. "Put it away. Put that gun away, will you? I ain't a-goin' to kill you."

"I should hope not," Biddle agreed, still very polite.

All might still have gone well, as Jane Austen would say, if Biddle's English friend Grimshaw had not arrived in El Paso that evening. These two had ridden herd together and Grimshaw had dropt in now to say good-by. The death of a distant relative had left him heir to a comfortable estate in England and he was going home. He took supper with Biddle and left his revolver in Nick's room. He then went forth, cowboy fashion, to inspect the town, and invited Biddle to join in the proceedings. But the boy editor was busy and had to stay at his office, where the Englishman called on him about ten o'clock.

"D'ye know, I feel only half drest without my gun," he declared. "If you'll lend me the key of your room, I'll go get it."

"Don't bother to do that," said Biddle. "Wear my gun. We look alike. It'll fit you."

Which invitation was accepted with disastrous results. Grimshaw went on his way rejoicing, and at two o'clock next morning was sitting in the back room of a honk-a-tonk when the marshal came in pursuit of him. The marshal had relapsed into drink and the desire to kill Biddle. Mistaking Grimshaw for the young editor, he followed him through the concert-hall and into the back room, pistol in hand. As he entered the back room he fired at Grimshaw and missed. The concussion jarred out the light of the solitary lamp, but not until the Englishman got his aim. His bullet struck just above the belt of the marshal, who coughed, fell prone, and was dead. Grimshaw dived out of the back window and vanished in the darkness. With the savings of two years in his belt, he had no trouble in making his way East and back to England, for there was no pursuit of him. When lights were brought and the marshal had been carried away, they found on the floor near the back window a six-shooter with "N. B." carved on the stock. That was enough. They arrested Biddle on the charge of murder. Witnesses said he looked like the man who had done the shooting, and the "N. B." settled it. The boy editor rested in the calaboose with a fair degree of comfort until that evening. Then a crowd gathered in the quiet little back street and began to make threats. To them came the editor of the Republican paper, a long-haired, bewhiskered man with flashing eyes and an endless vocabulary. He stood on a soap-box and orated profusely. Nick, smoking cigarettes on a bench in his cell, took notes of the oration. Force of habit.

"Are there no men here?" roared the rival editor. "Shall we go on record as an assemblage of cowering, spineless poltroons, afraid to visit the wrath of a free people upon this young hireling of the oppressor, this impudent, rascally assassin, who has not scrupled to foully destroy one of the most upright and efficient officials in our midst? Get a rope and take him—"

And much more of the same sort. Biddle's comment on the speech, long afterward, was that, while it would have been exceedingly unpleasant to be lynched at all, it would have been simply distressing to have to listen to such wretched balderdash during one's last moments of consciousness. He always was fastidious.

"Well, did they lynch your rival for talking too much?" I inquired.

"Oh, no," Nick answered. "They had the rope and were quite ready to hang me when the Citizens' Committee, made up of the leading merchants and solid men of the town, came around and drove them off. They didn't show fight very long."

Biddle could have gone free at any moment by telling about lending his pistol to his friend Grimshaw; but, of course, he never even hinted at such a thing. On the trial (for he was regularly indicted and tried for murder) he easily established his innocence by the testimony of the men who were with him in the office all night getting the paper to press. And it is doubtful whether the authorities at El Paso know much about the Englishman to this day, for they were not anxious to find him when all the facts came out on the trial.

At the time of the dispute with Great Britain over Venezuela, Biddle was in Caracas, representing the New York *Herald*. The following incident occurring there shows his quickness of thought and action:

A noted bully and duelist, said to be subsidized,

The "Holeproof"
Christmas
Box

For
Men, Women
and Children

Give "Holeproof" for Christmas

You will please every member of the family with this splendid gift.

For everybody appreciates the *genuine* Holeproof Hosiery—soft, comfortable, stylish—in the latest colors and weights.

This is the *original* guaranteed hosiery; the kind that is made from the highest-grade yarn, costing an average of 63c per pound.

You can get Holeproof Hosiery in all sizes—for men, women and children—and every pair is guaranteed for 6 months.

Dealer's name on request, or we will ship direct where we have no dealer, charges prepaid on receipt of remittance.

Holeproof Sox—6 pairs, $1.50. Medium and light weight. Black, black with white feet, light and dark tan, navy blue, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun metal and mode. Sizes, 9 to 12. Six pairs of a size and weight in a box. All one color or assorted as desired.

Holeproof Sox (extra light weight)—6 pairs, $2. Mercerized. Same colors as above.

Holeproof Lustre-Sox—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Black, navy blue, light and dark tan, pearl gray, lavender, light blue, green, gun-metal, flesh color and mode. Sizes, 9 to 12.

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Holeproof Silk Sox—3 pairs, $2. Guaranteed for 3 months—warranted pure silk.

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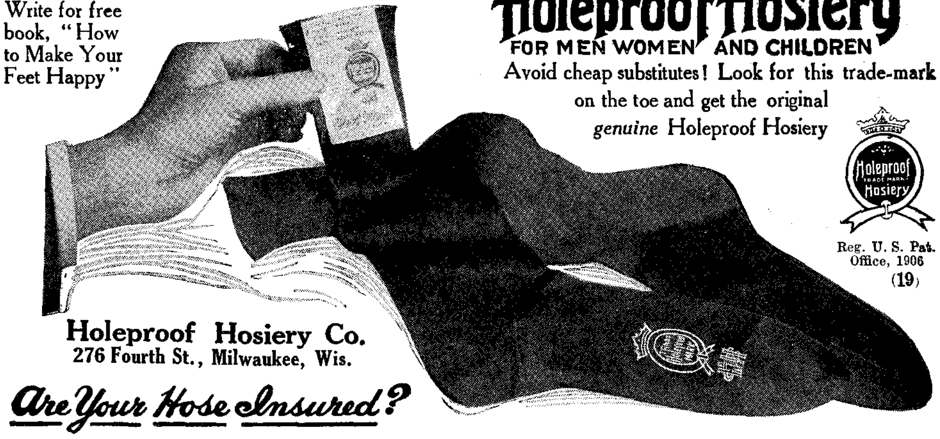
Holeproof Lustre-Stockings—6 pairs, $3. Finished like silk. Extra light weight. Tan, black, pearl gray, lavender, light blue and navy blue. Sizes 8 to 11.

Boys' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 11.

Misses' Holeproof Stockings—6 pairs, $2. Black and tan. Specially reinforced knee, heel and toe. Sizes, 5 to 9½. These are the best children's hose made to day.



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FOR MEN WOMEN AND CHILDREN
Avoid cheap substitutes! Look for this trade-mark on the toe and get the original *genuine* Holeproof Hosiery

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JUST THE HOLIDAY PRESENT YOU'VE BEEN LOOKING FOR

Every woman of taste will appreciate it; hundreds of pleased purchasers already. Artistic, and ornamental, it adds a finishing touch to the sewing-room, and will daily remind the owner pleasantly of the giver.

Peter Pan Antique Sewing Cabinet, Spool Holder and Pin Cushion

Mission style. Finest Mahogany finish. 7¼ in. high, 4¼ in. square; has rack for 18 spools, drawer and pin cushion. Will last a lifetime. Price, with nine spools best sewing silk, neatly boxed, **only $2.00**, prepaid.
Booklet, "The Trials of Tillie," Free

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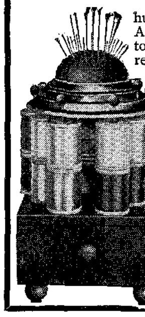

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As a confection, they are supreme; unequalled in flavor and purity.

Sold in air-tight tins by grocers, confectioners and druggists. If not at your dealer's send 10 cents for a liberal box.

MANUFACTURING CO. OF AMERICA
Solo Makers, 439 N. 12th St., Philadelphia

but, whether subsidized or not, a rabid English sympathizer, joined a group of men with whom Biddle was talking. He suddenly burst into a violent denunciation of Americans generally, evidently with the intention of forcing a quarrel. Biddle, the mildest-looking, slim, pink-cheeked fellow imaginable, stared at him in surprize. The bully, as if infuriated by the sound of his own voice, grew more violent.

"Dear me," Biddle drawled; "this is very sad."

The bully, to make sure of forcing his quarrel, now began to abuse the "—— —— *Herald* and its lying correspondents." He was in the midst of this fine, rasping bit of vituperation, when the mild and gentle Biddle, without so much as removing his glasses, leapt on him, choked him, and beat him into a state of coma. The others were going to carry the man away, but Biddle asked them to let him alone if they pleased. When the man recovered a little and was able to stagger to his feet the first thing he became aware of was the placid voice of Biddle.

"If you don't withdraw and apologize for your obnoxious language," he was saying, "I'll kill you."

"I—I—I will. I do. I apologize," said the bully. All the fight was out of him. He never got it back. The Venezuelans congratulated Señor Biddle on his lucky escape from the bravo and made him their finest compliments on his prowess in the American art of the box.

"No, no," he protested; "I know nothing about boxing. I had heard about that fellow and I knew I'd not have much chance against him in a duel, so the only thing I could do as a mere matter of self-protection was to finish him right away. I detest brawling."

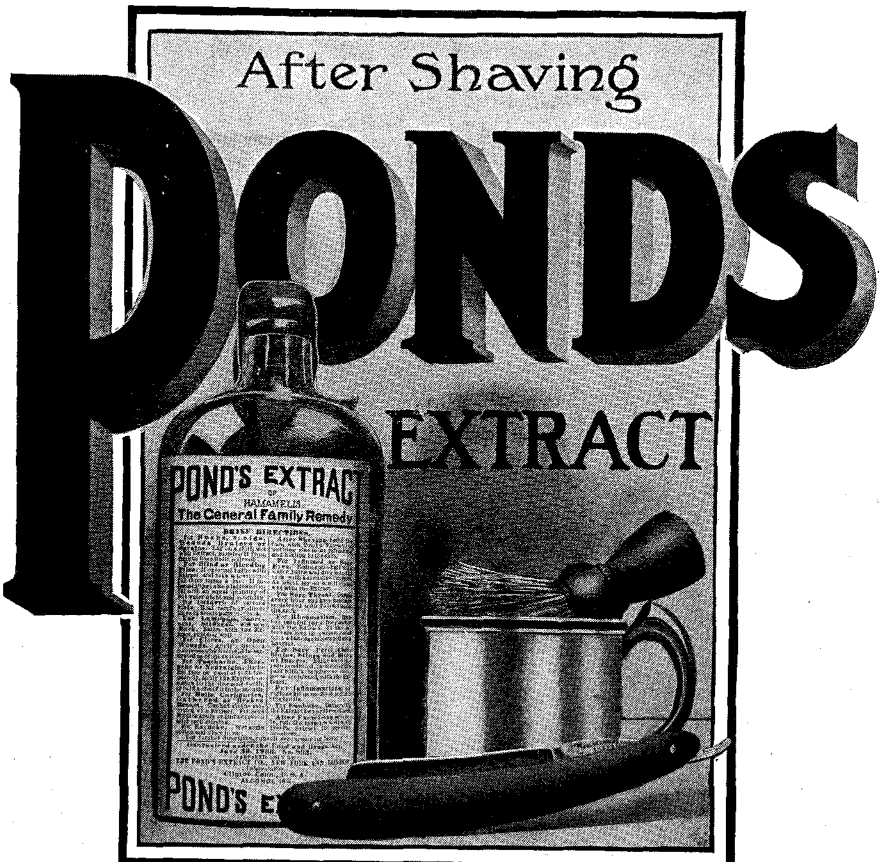
Biddle's greatest feat, according to Mr. Inglis, was his work in getting the news of the battle of Siboney, in our Spanish War, to the *Herald* dispatch-boat.

On the morning of July 1, 1898, when the American army moved against the Spaniards, Biddle, like all the rest of the correspondents, went to the front with our troops. That was quite as risky, of course, as being a soldier on the firing-line, for bullets do not discriminate between men armed with pencils and men armed with guns, but that is all part of the day's work. The *Herald* men were everywhere that seemed promising during the action. I shall never forget Nick's vivid description to me of Richard Harding Davis sitting on the ground with his back against a palm-tree and a big block of paper on his knees, writing away as fast as he could, and paying no more attention to the bullets that whined and zipped around him than if they were flies.

At the end of the fight Biddle, who was in charge of the reporting job, had in hand three excellent stories of the battle as seen from different points of view, besides his own general introduction summing up the results and giving a panoramic description of the day's doings. But how was he to get all this good stuff to his paper? Early that morning a Jamaica negro in charge of the horses of the party had fled to the thickest jungle at the first sound of firing, and before his absence was discovered the horses had vanished, too. So all the *Herald* men worked that day on foot. At the end of the action Biddle was greatly deprest at seeing the mounted couriers of the other papers ride away toward the sea, carrying the dispatches that told all about it. He could not have bought a horse for fifty thousand dollars. There was only one thing to do and he did it.

At Wilkesbarre, in the preceding February, I had seen Biddle crippled by a little six-mile walk he had taken with me. He wore big carpet slippers in court next day because most of the skin was chafed off his heels. He never could walk far without suffering in this way. Nevertheless, on this scorching July day, under the blazing Cuban sun, he started afoot on the long journey from the battle-field to the sea. Through rolling country, over mountain-passes, again fording streams, plunging through the entangling manigua, and laboring through thickets, Biddle stedfastly made his way to the shore. There he was glad to see the dispatch boats of the rival newspapers still riding at their anchors. He handed his dispatches to Harry Brown, in charge of the *Herald* fleet, and was making some smiling remark about how particularly pleasant it was to get there first, when he fell down in a state of utter collapse.

They put Nick to bed on the boat and started for Kingston, Jamaica, at full speed. Thence the story was cabled to New York, and altho it was the first to be published there, Biddle was still unconscious and knew nothing about it for days. Harry Brown cabled



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A Maryland Physician writes:
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Free Sample and our booklet on the cure of Rheumatism sent on request.

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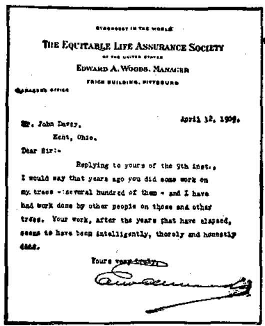


STRONGEST IN THE WORLD
THE EQUITABLE LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY
OF THE UNITED STATES
EDWARD A. WOODS, MANAGER
FRICK BUILDING, PITTSBURG
MANAGER'S OFFICE

April 12, 1909.

Mr. John Davey,
Kent, Ohio.

Dear Sir:-

Replying to yours of the 9th inst., I would say that years ago you did some work on my trees - several hundred of them - and I have had work done by other people on those and other trees. Your work, after the years that have elapsed, seems to have been intelligently, thoroly and honestly done.

Yours very truly,

Intelligently, Thoroughly, Honestly Done

This testimony to the character of the work of the Davey tree experts is typical of the hundreds cheerfully given by patrons. The supreme test of any accomplishment is its endurance—its permanent benefits, as measured by the passing seasons. Note particularly that this typical expression as to the results of its practical application is the

Verdict on Davey Tree Surgery After the Test of Years

Compared with the partial success, often amounting to real failure, of the "tree doctors," so called, who have entered the work with so little appreciation of its significance or requirements, The completely efficient work of the Davey tree experts is not difficult to explain when the foundations of the Davey methods are clearly understood.

"Our Wounded Friends, the Trees"—

The Davey Book of Why and How tells in full the fascinating story of the glorious fruition of the life-work of John Davey,—too expensive for indiscriminate distribution, will be mailed free to any owner of trees who writes for it to Desk 7.

THE DAVEY TREE EXPERT COMPANY
(Operating Davey's School of Practical Forestry)
KENT, OHIO

JOHN DAVEY
Father of Tree Surgery

to the office: "Biddle tramped twenty miles, beat five mounted couriers. Nearly dead—but he got there."

He got there, but he paid a fearful price for the victory. They had to cut the shoes and stockings from his bleeding feet. He lay for days in a state of coma. Then he came back to consciousness for a little time, but soon lapsed into delirium. The doctors diagnosed his case as malignant malaria and sent him home as soon as he could be moved. He lay for weeks at his home in West End Avenue, New York, and often the doctors had to inject hypodermically as much as seventy grains of sulfate of quinine a day into his body. He never regained his strength. That walk from Siboney to the sea was the beginning of his end.

BRAVING DEATH IN THE SHENANDOAH

When a wounded private of Harry Young's company was asked, "Do you like your Captain?" he answered vehemently, "*Like* him, ma'am? There was never any one like him; the men would lay down their lives for him any day." This slender New Englander, hardly more than a boy, not five feet five in height, won not only the love and idolatry of his soldiers as a gallant leader, but the admiration of Gen. Oliver Edwards and General Sheridan as one of the most daring and efficient of that body of scouts who contributed so much to Federal success in the Shenandoah Valley. In his article on Young in *Harper's Magazine* (December), W. G. Beymer tells of two desperate personal encounters in which Captain Young "out-faced Death." We read:

> Once was on the Front Royal road in the late afternoon of a summer day—one of these hot, dusty, breathless days when the great pallid cumulus clouds heap up, mountain upon mountain, then flush, then dull and darken into presagers of the coming storm. Young, alone, miles outside the Federal outposts, was galloping back to Winchester from another of his lonely, restless scoutings—he seems always to have preferred to be alone; other scouts went out in pairs, he seemed fascinated by the desolation of unshared dangers. In the thick hush before the breaking of the storm, he should have heard—but perhaps the muttering thunder drowned the drum of the approaching hoofbeats; they turned in from a cross-road close behind him—a party of Confederate cavalry. In an instant the pursuit began. He tried to outdistance them, but the little gray—so often mentioned in his letters home—was tired, and Young knew it, he suddenly stopped, turned at right angles, and put him at the wall; with a supreme effort the gray cleared the ditch, cleared the wall, and began the struggle up the long slope to the dense woodland that crowned it. Two only, on the fleetest mounts, took the wall, and followed; the rest refused it, and after a moment's confusion raced down the road to head him off should he come back to the road where it turned along the second side of the forest. The two, shouting, were overtaking him; he turned on them and charged furiously down upon them, shooting as he rode; they fled, yelling for their comrades. Then he rode into the shelter of the wood, and, but a few rods from its edge, he hid the trembling gray, and flung himself face down, burrowing into the leaf mould.
>
> The storm broke; day was stripped of an hour by the darkness; the trees grew loud in the rush of the wind, and the earth trembled with the unusually violent thunder. The Confederates came back; he could hear them above the lash of the rain—calling to one another and crashing about in the thickets. He had stopped so near the point where he had entered the wood that they did not search there; but they passed perilously close, and once he was sure they would find him. They gave it up at last and went away; he learned afterward from a prisoner that the leader, blinded by the lightning's glare, had been dashed against a low bough and seriously injured.
>
> After a while he led his horse out from the dripping trees, and rode unmolested back to the army.

The other occasion was when Young with two followers was hunting down the "Prisoner-Killer," a notorious bushwhacker, a deserter, robber, and murderer.

The "Killer" in some way escaped, barely escaped, and they followed, rapidly overtaking him. The "Killer" fired once, and a horse went down in a wild tangle of flying hoofs; the other riders leaped clear of their fallen comrade with never a look behind them.

HOW'S YOUR STOMACH?

HAVE you been ill-treating your best friend? Have you been insulting it by offering it a variety of indigestible and unhealthful foods? Possibly it has balked at this and you are now reaping your reward in indigestion. Better apologize by offering it a diet of delicious and wholesome H-O OATMEAL, and see how quickly it will respond and perform its natural functions.

Hornby's H-O Oatmeal
H-O For Breakfast
"I want some more" Oliver Twist
The H-O Company

H-O OATMEAL is the only Steam-cooked Oatmeal on the market. Being dextrinized and easily assimilated, it strengthens and nourishes all parts of the body. It is made from the choicest Oats, and by our Steam cooking process, all the rich, nutty flavor of the virgin Oats is preserved.

The medical world generally recognizes the value of H-O OATMEAL and prescribes it particularly for those of delicate constitutions and for older people requiring the maximum amount of nourishment with the least digestive exertion. H-O OATMEAL is free from hulls and grit.

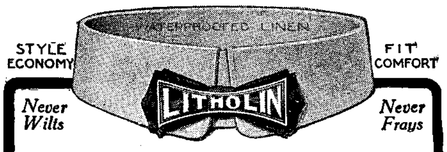
Do not confuse H-O OATMEAL with the ordinary raw Oats sold under the name of "Rolled Oats" or "Crushed Oats." H-O OATMEAL is never sold in bulk; it is free from dirt, germs, and all impurities.

H-O OATMEAL is manufactured from the highest grade of selected stock. After removing all foreign matter, the meat of the Oat is subjected to a very high temperature and by our own patented process is cooked for several hours under heavy steam pressure. This steam cooking dextrinizes the starch and renders the Oats easily digestible.

H-O OATMEAL is ready for the breakfast table after from ten to fifteen minutes' boiling and provides an inviting dish of sweet, clean, separate, tender kernels in place of the sticky, soggy, indigestible mass obtained in cooking the usual "Rolled Oats."

Possibly the "other" kind may seem cheaper. But just test the quality of H-O Oameat and compare it with the "other" kind; again, weigh a package of H-O Oatmeal as against a package of the "other" kind. We think that you will be convinced that the few cents difference is well expended when you obtain compound interest in quality and quantity.

Ask your Grocer for H-O OATMEAL
There Is No Other "Just As Good"



The LITHOLIN Waterproofed Linen Collar

Same Style, Same Dull Finish You've Always Worn

THAT'S the great charm about **Litholin,** you look neat when other men's linen is "the worse for wear." If you adopt **"Litholin"** you save *daily.* Four collars and two pairs of cuffs, costing $2.00, will carry you through the year. What you pay now is at least $16.00.

Collars 25c. Cuffs 50c.

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If not at your dealer's send, giving size, number wanted, with remittance, and we will mail, postpaid. Booklet of styles free on request.

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Free from Taste or Odor

It is this purity that makes Moller's Oil so digestible and without that nauseous "repeat."

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Get a *Flexible Flyer*—the sled that beats them all.

You guide it by a mere pressure of the hand or foot on the steering-bar without dragging the feet. You steer around every obstacle at full speed. And you beat everything on the hill. Insist on a

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"The sled that steers"

It is the *only* sled for boys; the only *safe* sled for girls. It saves more than its cost in boots, shoes and doctors' bills in one season. *And it outlasts* three ordinary sleds.

Fathers and mothers: There's nothing like coasting to bring the ruddy glow of health and happiness to the faces of your boys and girls. And the real sport of coasting is in having a fast sled. You were young once. Get them a *Flexible Flyer*—to-day. And *look for the name and trade-mark on the sled.*

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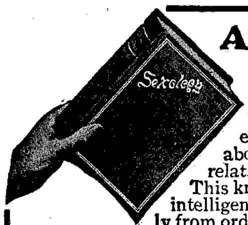

A Happy Marriage

Depends largely on a knowledge of the whole truth about self and sex and their relation to life and health. This knowledge does not come intelligently of itself, nor correctly from ordinary everyday sources.

Sexology
(Illustrated)

by William H. Walling, A.M., M.D., imparts in a clear, wholesome way, in one volume:

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Knowledge a Young Husband Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Have.
Knowledge a Father Should Impart to His Son.
Medical Knowledge a Husband Should Have
Knowledge a Young Woman Should Have.
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Knowledge a Mother Should Have.
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Medical Knowledge a Wife Should Have

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Write for "Other People's Opinions" and Table of Contents.

Puritan Pub. Co., 713 Perry Bldg., Phila., Pa.

A bend in the road, and then out upon a mile-long straightaway; Young and the "Killer" fire almost together; the second soldier pitches backward, and the "Killer's" horse goes down in a heap in a ditch at the roadside; the "Killer" is down, then up again, and in a second is into the thicket. . . . When consciousness came to the wounded soldier he found himself alone; the faint sounds from the distant thicket told of a terrible struggle, and he stared stupidly at the point nearest the fallen horse of the "Killer." After a long time, when there had been a protracted silence, the bushes parted, and there came forth the "Killer," white-faced and bruised and bound, with Captain Young, carrying two heavy revolvers, grimly urging him forward. Neither had been able to use his weapons, but they had fought it out there in the underbrush, and by some marvel of fighting the fierce little New Englander had conquered a man over six feet tall, and heavy in proportion. Somehow he got his prisoner and his two wounded men back to headquarters, and there the trial of the "Killer" was a short one; perhaps it had been better for him had he *been killed there in the bushes! There* were papers found on him that proved him beyond doubt to be the murderer of prisoners. Colonel Edwards sternly told him that he might live just so long as it took to dig his grave, and asked him if he did not want to see a chaplain.

"I do not want to see a chaplain," he answered, with as little concern as tho the matter in no way affected him. "Every man has to die once, and it makes but little difference to me when my time comes." He was so wonderfully cool and brave about it that Young impetuously interceded for his life, as did the other staff officers. And just here the story told by Gen. Oliver Edwards—for it is General Edwards who tells the story—comes to an abrupt end, to leave one with an ever-haunting question that is to be never answered.

Later, as commander of a secret-service corps directly under General Sheridan, Young, now a Major, was always hovering about the enemy's lines. Always "cool, patient, shrewd, with a quiet, easy way about him, yet frank and ingenuous—it seemed that there was nothing he could not accomplish." And his band became a terror to the Confederate soldiers in the Valley: "pickets rode to their stations, and were not there when their comrades rode to relieve them; guards fired at shadows; men about outlying camp-fires huddled together closer than the cold could have driven them; from nerve-racked videttes would come a 'Halt-who-comes-there!'—and then an instant volley; Confederate patrols and scouting parties rode back to their own lines with more trepidation than up to the lines of the enemy." For instance:

This expedition was made within a few days after the men had been selected, dressed in the gray uniform, and armed with two revolvers each—carried in the tops of the high boots—and the short, terrible Spencer carbines. Night had fallen when they left the camp, and for a long time the men rode without knowing where they were going or the work that lay before them; then Young halted and carefully instructed them and told them his purpose. Sixty men were to attack an entire brigade of Confederate cavalry! They rode on again in the darkness—perhaps blacker now to each man as he considered the desperate chances. After a time they halted and drew off into the edge of a forest bordering a road on which Major Young had learned the Confederate column would travel; and there followed a wait that must have seemed endless—the dreaded inaction just before battle. The well-trained horses stood with drooping heads, like statues; the raw November night wind chilled as tho a corpse had suddenly risen and breathed upon them; and still the Confederates did

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MAKES and burns its own gas. Produces 100 candle power light—brighter than electricity or acetylene—cheaper than kerosene. No dirt. No grease. No odor. Over 200 styles. Every lamp warranted. Agents wanted. Write for catalog. Do not delay.

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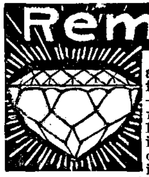

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Looks like a diamond—wears like a diamond—brilliancy guaranteed forever—stands filing like a diamond—stands heat like a diamond—has no paste, foil or artificial backing. 1-20th the cost of diamonds. Set only in solid gold mountings. A marvelously reconstructed gem, not an imitation. Sent on approval. Write for our catalog, it's free. No canvassers wanted. If not satisfactory money refunded.

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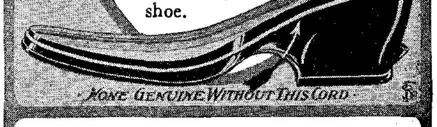
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The genuine always have the **Everstick** trade mark stamped inside and on the bottom of every shoe.

The Adams & Ford Co.
Cleveland, Ohio

not come; the strain must have been horrible. Then above the dry-bone knock and creak of the bare branches of the forest behind them there came a new sound—the sound of a distant cavalry column, trotting; the low rumble and jar of thousands of hoof-falls; the tiny jangles and tinklings of countless metal accouterments. The advance passed in a shadowy flitting; the tired men riding in silence—only the noise of the now galloping horses.

Young gave a signal, and the men stole out from among the trees, leading the horses; at the roadside they mounted, and waited. The head of the column approached, and they fell in with it and jogged along, slouching in the saddles as did the worn, sleepy Confederates, to whom they seemed but a returned scouting party, dully noted, instantly forgotten.

Major Young gave a shrill signal, whirled his horse about, and fired both barrels of his shotgun in the faces of the Confederate troopers. His men followed him; the shotguns roared like artillery; buckshot raked the column, down whose bloody lanes the Yankees rode at the charge, firing their revolvers on either side without mercy. The attack coming out of their midst was a blinding shock to the Confederates; it was mutiny, treason, murder. The rest is all told in one word—pandemonium. And all but one Union soldier came through that charge down the entire length of the column.

Only a short time later, "Young was given the opportunity to snatch back from certain death unreckoned scores of Union soldiers" who were waiting the order to charge across an open field and then to scale a hillside from whose all but impregnable crest a formidable battery thundered. Instead of giving the order entrusted to him, he donned a Confederate uniform, and making a détour, entered the enemy's lines, came up behind their guns and "in the name of their commanding general ordered the battery to take immediate position on the left flank—there to be utterly useless." Then the Federal troops rushed the hill crest before the Confederates could replace their guns.

Major Young's narrowest escape from capture and death was on a January night "when the army was in quarters but he was not," and only the gallantry of his men saved him. To quote again:

> There was a Confederate picket reserve at the Edinburg bridge, another at Columbia Furnace—isolated detachments far in advance of their army. It is no story to tell of their capture; there was a dash out of the night, a few scattering shots, and they had surrendered—sixty-five men in all, and many horses. There were nearly as many prisoners as captors; for of the Federals there were but a score of the Secret-Service men, some in Confederate gray, some in their blue uniforms, and a troop of fifty cavalry—on their first detached service and very nervous about it. The crest of Massanutten Mountain was black and sharp against the brightening sky before they turned for the long ride back to the Union lines near Kernstown. At a little village they stopped for breakfast; Young was jubilant over the capture—it had been so easy; he was merry at the breakfast, and joked with the men about him. Rowand, one of the scouts, finished his meal and restlessly wandered out to the street; a butcher named Kuhn passed close to Rowand and whispered, "Three hundred on the 'Back Road' coming!" The scout hurried in with the tidings, but Major Harry Young that day was foolhardy. "I'll not budge till I finish my breakfast," he said, laughing. Campbell, one of Sheridan's oldest scouts, added his unavailing protests. Young ate on placidly. When he finished he leisurely gave the order to mount, and then saw that he was indeed too late—that he had overtarried; the Confederate cavalry was sweeping into the upper end of the mile-long village street. At almost the first fire the raw Federal cavalrymen abandoned their prisoners, broke, and fled. The scouts galloped after them more slowly, fighting coolly for the safety of the whole party. Young was his old self again; the elation was gone with his once-prisoners; he was fighting recklessly to redeem himself for his blunder.
>
> "Rowand," he yelled, "for God's sake stop the cavalry and bring them back."
>
> But they would not stop; Rowand rode among them and fiercely tried to turn them—he caught the

We borrowed this dance
From the days of the past
And the wonder grows as
we dance it—
How they kept up the pace
And the strength of the race
without

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HOWARD-PACKARD LAND CO., Sanford, Florida

The Keats-Shelley Memorial Association (Incorporated)

The Companies Consolidation Act, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition presented to the High Court of Justice, Chancery Division, on the 19th October, 1909, for confirming two Special Resolutions passed on the 5th August, 1909, and confirmed on the 27th August, 1909.

1. That the Memorandum of Association be amended by the addition at the end of Clause 3 (c) of the words: "and other distinguished British and American Writers."
2. That the Memorandum of Association be amended by the insertion in Clause 3 (d) after the word "Shelley" of the words: "and other distinguished British and American Writers" is directed to be heard before Mr. Justice Parker on Monday, the 20th Dec. 1909. (Sgd) Chas. Hulbert, Master. (Sgd) E. Lydecker, 63 Queen Victoria St., E. C. *London. Solicitor for the Association.*

N.B.—Copies of the Petition can be obtained from Mr. Charles E. Lydecker, Counsellor-at-Law, 2 Rector Street, New York.

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Reference: Any Bank in Texas
Eastern References upon Application

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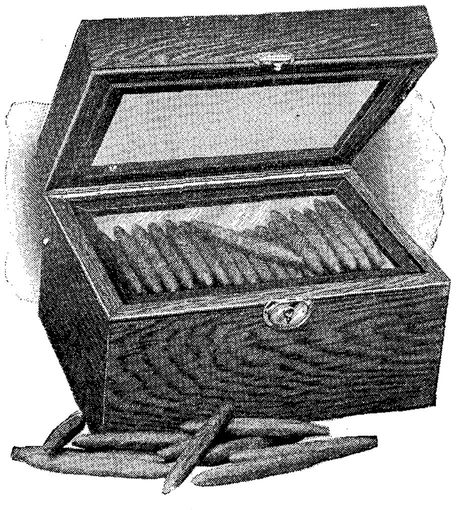
The Welcome Gift for Men



Patented Dec. 22, '08. Other patents pending.

50 Sargent Perfectos
(Regular Price $3.50)
Sargent Patent Cigar Chest
(Regular Price $3.50)
$3.50 for BOTH

You take no risk by buying with our "Money Back" Guarantee

Every Smoker will be glad to get a box of Sargent Cigars. Every man who smokes should have a Sargent Cigar Chest to keep his cigars in prime condition. The two together at the price of one is an offer hard to resist. It is the ideal Christmas gift for men.

This is very frankly an introduction offer—an expensive one for us. But our experience has shown us that we can safely assume all risk and guarantee satisfaction. For our profit we depend upon the pleasing quality of the cigars to secure re-orders. We want it clearly understood that our "Money Back" Guarantee stands back of every cigar chest and box of cigars we ship.

Sargent Cigar Chest FREE

The Sargent Patent Cigar Chest (shown above) is a perfect little cigar store in itself. It is made of oak, mission finish, glass-lined and sanitary. No pads or sponges to bother with, the moisture being supplied by a new process. With a Sargent Cigar Chest you never lose money on dried-out cigars. The Chest will be sent you with your first order, and is your property even if you never buy another cigar of us.

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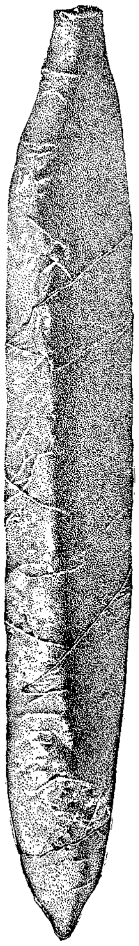
If Cigars and chests are not up to your expectations, send them back at our expense and we will refund your money without question. Send us $3.50 and we will ship you 50 Sargent Perfectos and the Cigar Chest. If you order 100 Cigars, price $7.00, **we will prepay express charges on cigars and chest anywhere in the United States.** Subsequent orders for cigars filled at $7 for 100; $3.50 for 50.

For $2.00 extra we will send a mahogany chest instead of oak; or for $3.00 extra, one of Circassian Walnut.

REFERENCES: Pequonnock National Bank, First Bridgeport National Bank, or City National Bank, all of Bridgeport.



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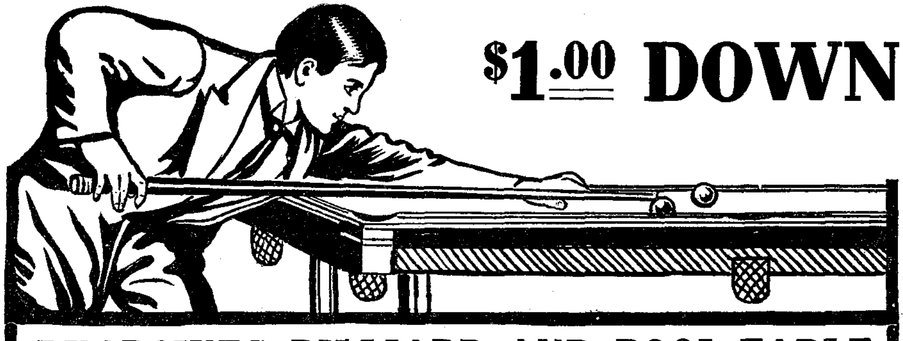

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$1 down puts into your home any Table worth from $6 to $15. $2 a month pays balance. Higher priced Tables on correspondingly easy terms. We supply all cues, balls, etc., free.

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THE BURROWES HOME BILLIARD AND POOL TABLE is a scientifically built Combination Table, adapted for the most expert play. It may be set on your dining-room or library table, or mounted on legs or stand. When not in use it may be set aside out of the way.

NO RED TAPE—On receipt of first instalment we will ship table. Play on it one week. If unsatisfactory return it, and we will refund money. Write to-day for catalogue.

The E. T. Burrowes Co., 711 Center St., Portland, Me.

sergeant's bridle-rein, and, drawing his pistol, swore to kill him if he did not help to turn them; the sergeant was beyond further fear and paid no heed to him.

There was a shout from his partner, Campbell: "Rowand, come back; Young is down!" He looked and then spurred his horse to a run. He saw Major Young beside his dead horse, on foot, fighting savagely; he saw Campbell and Jack Reily charging in the very faces of the yelling Confederates; Reily passed Young and swung his horse across the road and stood there behind it firing over its back with both revolvers; Campbell, without dismounting, caught Young up behind, turned, and rode bounding toward Rowand.

Rowand reached Campbell and Young just as the Confederates, checked for the moment, surged forward again and swept over Reily. There was no chance to save him, and Rowand turned in behind Campbell and fought for him and Young until the others reached them. It was all over like that—quick, confusing. After that it was just a race, and somehow part of the Federals won it. Reily that day was wearing a blue uniform instead of a gray: it was that alone which saved Jack Reily from hanging. With Young it would have been different if he had been captured; in his gray uniform there would never have been a chance for him.

Mr. Beymer goes on to tell of Young's unsuccessful attempt to capture Gen. Jubal Early from his headquarters in the midst of his army, "a deed that was akin to madness," how he spent six days and nights within the enemy's lines, and for two nights stood sentry at the very door of the Confederate leader. Then there were more daring exploits, captures, and reconoissances until General Lee surrendered the Army of Northern Virginia, "signing away the existence of the Confederate States of America," and finally the brief service on the Mexican border, and the obscure death and unknown grave by the Rio Grande.

CAPTAIN COAKLEY OF CORLEARS HOOK

Capt. Jack Coakley, dock watchman at Corlears Hook, New York City, and "incidentally" captain of a volunteer life-saving crew, has in the last fifteen of his twenty-six years' service "pulled more than 150 persons out of the racing tides off the foot of Jackson Street." In answer to questions put by a representative of the New York *Evening Mail*, he had this to say of himself and his work:

I ain't a life-saver by perfession, y' know. I make, and have always made, me livin' by watchin' the pipe-yard up yonder, the schooner at the dock, the trucks down below to Gouverneur Slip—a dollar a night per firm. Live-savin' has been, you might say, quite incidental, on the side. . . . . .

The first one I ever pulled out was a 'bo. Don't know what that is? Why, a hobo, call 'em 'bo fer short; just 'bo.

I was a lad o' fourteen. Oh, gettin' along toward forty now. But not a crick in me jints, no. I used to come down from where me folks lived in Water Street—no, not in a tenement. No tenements in those days, all little two-story brick houses. They use 'em fer stables 'n' warehouses and blacksmith shops and poultry storage places now.

And I hangs around with Cap'n Bart Benson. He's a grappler fer wreckage, lumber, lead pipe, copper, and sometimes a floater right along here, and lets me pull oar fer him, me three years in the volunteers then, and suddenly I sees this 'bo—his name was Leech, I remember, go falling off the string-piece there at Jackson Street, as if he was faint or something. Well, I goes in and gets him. . . . . . .

I remember the wreck of the *Sally Grove*. Cannaller, coal, bound up. About September one year. All of a sudden, one o'clock, we wake up, and hear screams and shouts right off here. The *Sally* had broke from her tow and gone head on into the pier.

Before we could get out, her coal had sunk her. And we just managed to pick up her captain, wife, and two men by lantern light.

But I guess the hardest rescue we ever made was that of the crew of the schooner *Good Luck*, for Calais, Me., with coal and merchandise.

I say we, for my crew went with me then—Phil Nugent and Pluck Reeder, both watchmen and rivermen, and boys that hangs out here.

You see what a raft and tangle o' shipping is out here now.

Well, *it was that way that February night*—oh, five, six years ago, before the Williamsburg bridge was opened. A river full of ice and fog. And about 12 o'clock we heard the crash. The *Good Luck* had got one of the Broadway ferryboat's steel bows in her side.

I'll never forget that night. It was like pulling a boat in the Arctic ocean. Cold! And that ice. Hi Connolly, he's my mate, an old Glo'sterman, poles the ice away and we half pull, half push her over to the schooner and take off her crew. Then she drifts over to the Brooklyn shore and sinks.

Well, I guess that's about all. Medal? Yes, I got a medal. Here it is, the gold one, fer pulling out a fireman, and that was a tough one. He walked off the dock foot o' Cherry street, and I had to hit him on the neck to stun him before he'd lay quiet and let me tow him in.

T. P. O'CONNOR, JOURNALIST AND ORATOR

"If the appearance, manners, habits, and personality of Thomas Power O'Connor are to be taken as criterions," says the St. Louis *Republic*, "freeing Ireland is one of the most delightful occupations in which a gentleman can engage." In his present tour of the country, speaking upon the Irish question and other matters of public import, Americans have been given an "opportunity to see and hear one of the great orators of the world in action." *The Republic* goes on to describe him:

His work for the opprest Irish farmers and laborers has endowed Mr. O'Connor with the firm fiber of virility upon which his graces and accomplishments are overlaid as pure gold chases the surface of a fine steel blade. On the powerful and resilient framework of steel which his labors for humanity in the furnace of ignorance, cupidity, prejudice, and strife have forged, have been laid all the graces that art and education can endow the man with.

Mr. O'Connor has been most fortunate. He was born good-looking. He was born Irish, and with an opportunity to devote his life to the cause of patriotism. Many men quite as well born and quite as good-looking had the same opportunity, but failed to embrace or make the most of it.

Born, therefore, with good looks, an average amount of intelligence, much energy, yet with a proper compound of the dramatic and poetical fervor of the Irish race interwrought with his energy and practicality, Mr. O'Connor found embodied in himself all the elements which contribute to success. He was a well-balanced man. There have been more brilliant members of his party, but they failed to attain his eminence because they lacked his perfect balance and poise. Men who had as much balance lacked his dramatic fervor and poetical imagination. Men who had dash and fire lacked his application of energy. To paraphrase the oft-quoted Antony:

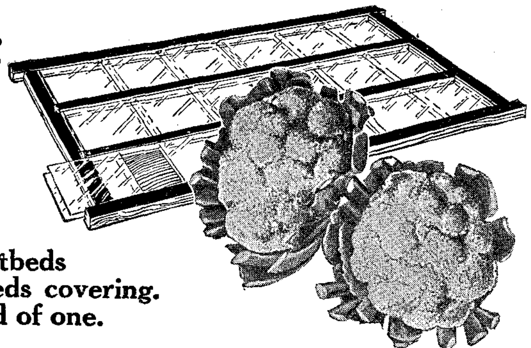
> "for the elements
> So mixed in his, that Nature might stand up,
> And say to all the world: This is a Man." . . . . .

His consummate grace of gesture is amazing. It is said that thirty years ago William Ewart Gladstone, another famous orator, lecturing at Oxford upon "Oratory," cited the leading Irish members of the House of Commons as examples of beautiful and graceful public speaking, and especially referred to "a boy named O'Connor, whose joints seem to be made of elastic and whose angles are all curves." . . . .

While the voice of the Irish patriot is not what Americans would call the best in the world, it is useful for all oratorical purposes. Mr. O'Connor is not a declaimer nor an elocutionist, but he is a beautiful public speaker. His voice is sweet and full and resonant; he has perfect control of it in fortissimo and pianissimo, in all the registers, as is said of singers. He is not what Americans call a "Star-Spangled Banner" orator; he does not appeal alone to the sympathies or the feelings.

His speech marks and discovers the manifold qualities of the man. He is logical, above all convincing, point-making, witty, humorous, sympathetic, pathetic, virile, feminine, rough, and tender as the moods and tenses of his subject change. He can drop his voice to pianissimo as he laments Ireland's wrongs and

Try a Bit of Winter Gardening



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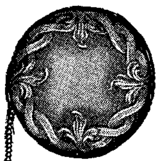

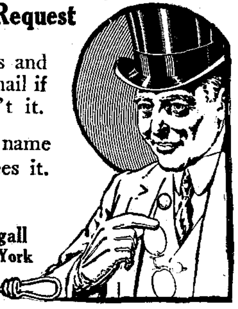

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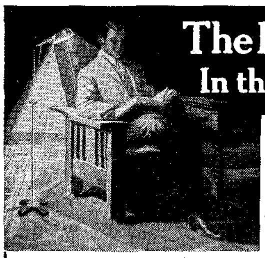

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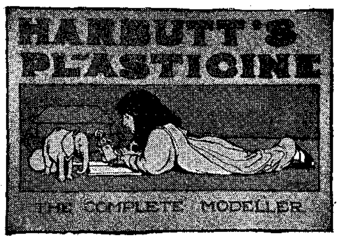
Comparing him with other great Irish leaders, *The Republic* remarks:

> Above him in point of service were Mr. Parnell, who is dead; Mr. Sexton, the greatest financial expert in Ireland, and perhaps John Dillon.
>
> Mr. O'Connor is a greater propagandist than any of them, in that he has been a great journalist. He has written for the papers of the world. He is a finished debater, a polished diplomat; of the highest type of statesman, not of Ireland, but of the world.
>
> Polished as a great Frenchman, patient as a great Englishman, keen as a great American, stedfast as a great German, patriotic as an Irishman, he is one of the magnificent personalities, not of Ireland alone, but of the entire world.

SHOOTING GRIZZLIES IN ALASKA

Rex E. Beach, author of "The Spoilers" and "The Barrier," tells in the Chicago *Inter Ocean* of an Alaskan hunting-trip which he took in company with his brother-in-law, Fred Stone, the comedian. Arriving at Cordova after a five-days' northward voyage from Seattle on a "typical ratty Alaskan steamer," they secured a guide, Joe Iback by name. With him and the two bear-dogs, Jack and Jill, which they had brought with them, they scoured the country round for five strenuous days. But they failed to get a single shot at a bear, and decided to go "down the sound in a fast launch toward an island which for years has been shunned because of its ugly bears." Here, only a few days before, "a pair of native hunters had been chased into a camp by a herd of grizzlies." To quote from Mr. Beach's narrative:

> Into a shallow uncharted bay we felt our course, past cliffs white with millions of gulls, under towering columns of rock, which thrust wicked fangs up through a swirling ten-mile tide and burst into clouds of shrieking birds at our approach.
>
> We anchored abreast of two tumble-down shacks, and, as the afternoon was young, prepared for exploration. Ahead of us rolling hills rose to a bolder range, which formed the background of the island. The timbered slopes were broken by meadows of brilliant green, floored not with grass, but with oozy moss.
>
> "We've got three guns in the party," said Joe, noting the preparations of Little, the owner of the launch, "so I'll take the camera instead of my rifle. If we see a bear, them dogs can't trip up more than two of us, which will leave one man to shoot and one man to use the machine."
>
> For hours we had tramped the likeliest looking country we had seen, so I suggested that we divide in order to cover more territory. Fred and Little, escorted by Jack and Jill, headed toward the flats, while Joe and I turned upward toward the heights.
>
> Away we paddled over the crater lakes half choked and hidden under fifty feet of snow, skidding down crusted slopes, lowering ourselves hand over hand down gutters, where the snow-water drenched us from above. In time we left the deeper snows for thick brush, broken by open patches, and a 10-o'clock twilight was on us when we found a fresh track. The moss had slipt and torn beneath the animal's weight, and the sharp slashes of the claws had not yet filled with seepage.
>
> "He's close by," said Joe, shifting the camera. "Gee! I wish I'd brought my gun instead of this thrashing-machine," and for the first time I realized that I had a new, small-calibered rifle with me, and had selected this day to try it, not expecting to have to rely upon it.
>
> "There he is," I called sharply. "Look out for yourself."
>
> I stept to the edge of the bluff, for after my first



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glimpse that angry fur had disappeared—and looked down directly into the countenance of the largest grizzly in the world! Halted by our approach, he had paused just under the crest.

I have seen several Alaskan bears at close range, but I never saw one more distinctly than this, and I never saw a wickeder face than the one which glared up at me. His muzzle was as gray as a "whistler's" back, the silver hairs of his shoulders were on end like quills, while his little pig eyes were bloodshot and blazing.

"What luck!" I thought wildly, as the rifle sights cuddled together, but in that fraction of a second before the finger crooks, out from the brush behind him scrambled another bear, a great, lean, high-quartered brute of cinnamon shade, appearing, to my startled eyes, to stand as tall as a heifer.

Now, I never happened to be quite so intimate with a pair of grizzlies before, and since that moment I have frequently wondered how they happened to impress me so strongly with the idea of a crowd. The woods seemed suddenly filled with bear, and involuntarily I swept the glades below to see if this were a procession, or a bear carnival of some sort. That instant's weakness cost me the finest pelt I ever saw, for at my movement bear No. 1 leapt, and as I swung back to cover him, I saw only a brown flank disappearing behind a barrier of projecting logs. At this distance I dared not take a chance on other than a head shot, so I jumped back, peering through the brush at our level, hoping to see him as he emerged.

Joe rushed forward to the edge of the hills as if about to assault the cinnamon with his camera, stepping directly between me and where I expected bear No. 1 to show.

"Shoot! Shoot! Give it to him before he gets up here," he yelled hoarsely.

"Get out of the way," I shouted, with my eyes glued upon the vegetation at his back.

He was still screaming, "Shoot! Shoot!" when his voice rose to a squeak, for up through the undergrowth lunged the big cinnamon, nearly trampling him. The bear rose to its hind legs and snorted, while Joe did a brisk dance, side-stepping neatly from underneath his photographic harness and fairly kicking himself up and out of his rubber boots. Before either foot-gear or camera had ended its flight he had sized up the dimensions of every spruce tree within a radius of forty rods, and was headed for the most promising.

"Come on! Let's get after them," I shouted, and away we went up the mountainside, running till we were breathless, guided plainly by great patches of torn moss and heavy indentations. We ran up grade until I stumbled and staggered from exhaustion; we ran until my legs gave out and my lungs burst; ran until I feared I should die at the next knoll, and kept on running until I feared I might not die at the next knoll. Up, up, and up we went, until 200 yards above a moving spot amid the timber halted us.

But my legs refused to propel me faster than a miserable walk, so I turned the gun over to him and he floundered away, while I flopped to my back in the center of a wet moss patch and hoped a bear would come and get me.

Ten minutes later I heard him empty the magazine, but as he reappeared I knew the shots had been long ones.

Stone and Little, having covered the flats unsuccessfully, were rowing into the mouth of the creek when we slid down the bluff above the launch, but at my recital of our adventure Fred went violently insane, and was for setting out for the scene of our encounter at once. Eventually he was calmed, and we rolled up for a few hours' rest on the floor of the launch.

After this day's hunting followed what Mr. Beach calls "as heart-breaking a week as I ever endured," a week which he sums up thus:

Every morning we were off early, to drag ourselves in ten, twelve, perhaps fourteen hours later, utterly exhausted. Every noon we stopt to dry out over a smoky fire, for an hour's work on the slopes threw us into a dripping perspiration, which the chill wind discovered at the first breathing-spell. Our feet were constantly wet from the melting snow, and the rain did what remained to be done. We stood barelegged and shivering in the snow, our feet on strips of bark, the while we scorched our underclothes and swore at the weather.

During this time Joe, the guide, managed to shoot

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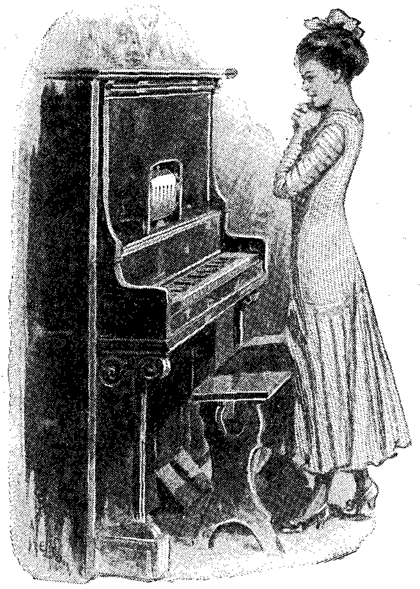

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a good-sized grizzly and a cub while hunting by himself. But Mr. Beach became thoroughly disheartened and one morning, while the others set forth with their guns, he went fishing in the channel. To quote further:

> Having drifted opposite the mouth of a tiny creek without a strike, I rowed ashore and wandered aimlessly back into the open flat through which the stream meandered. It was the first time since landing in Alaska that I had been without my gun, and within 300 yards from the shore I encountered fresh bear tracks. As I regarded them a movement at my back caused me to whirl, and there, where I could have hit him with a stone, was my bear observing me curiously.
>
> We looked each other over for several moments. We were both blonds, altho his fur was a bit lighter than mine. When I moved his hair rose; when he moved, my hair did the same. He was much the larger of the two. I matched him up with my dining-room rug, and he went all right. I must likewise have harmonized with some color scheme of his, for he took a step toward me engagingly.
>
> Remembering that my hunting-knife was in the gunwhale of the skiff and my rifle way across the bay, I closed the interview and went after them. It was a nice cool day, and I hurried a bit. You see, this was the first bear I had encountered which really matched my furniture and, in fact, there were sundry reasons why I increased my normal speed of limb.
>
> Two hours later I stumbled out of the woods, sweaty, smelling of blood, and supremely proud of a wet, heavy skin, which dragged upon my aching shoulders, its points trailing on the ground behind me.
>
> As I gloated barbarically over the magnificent carcass, up from the woods across the bay came the sound of four quick, faint shots, "Bang! Bang! Bang! Bang!" as if Fred and Joe were answering my recent fusillade.
>
> It took me an hour to finish the skinning, and as I reached the launch I heard wild shouting across the mud flats. On the fringe of the timber we saw the two boys.
>
> "They've got a bear," I yelled gleefully. "Fred has got one at last." And ten minutes later, while still a half-mile distant, he began to tell me about it. I answered with my story, neither of us distinguishing more than the din of his own voice.
>
> "I got——" came Fred's rejoicing, while the sun glinted on Joe's white teeth—"big grizzly—color—match—bungalow exactly!"
>
> I ran toward them, joining in a muddy war dance on the sandbar, which had so kindly delayed our departure.
>
> We all talked at once, but my companion had more ground for joy than I, for this was his first bear, and it had charged unexpectedly at a distance of fifty feet.
>
> "She was coming so fast when I saw her that I didn't have time to get scared," said Fred, "and it took four shots to drop her."
>
> "He only had four shells in his gun," Joe chimed in, admiringly. "He could almost touch her when she fell."
>
> "We came back for you and the camera. Get your gun quick and come with us; you never saw so many bear signs in your life."
>
> "They've all left the hills for the flats," declared our guide. "That's why we've had such bad luck. We'll get a boat-load before dark." So, taking time to gulp a mouthful of cold food, we headed back toward the thickets where Fred had disproved the old theory that your bear is a peaceful brute and will never deliberately attack a man.

THE CAREER OF ZELAYA

The career of the latest Latin-American despot to rouse the ire of Uncle Sam is often likened to that of Cipriano Castro, who kept Venezuela in the limelight while he acted as its President. The similarity between Zelaya and Castro, however, according to a writer in the New York *Evening Post*, lies only in their manner of government. Castro was the son of a poor sheep-herder, while the Nicaraguan dictator "was born amid comparative affluence." "Castro's methods were crude and bungling; Zelaya's marked with the cunning and skill of a practised intriguer." Of the life and more prominent traits of this resourceful trouble-maker, who seems now to have ventured too far, we read:

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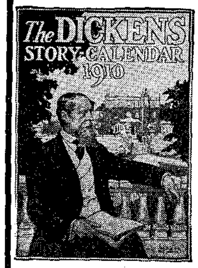

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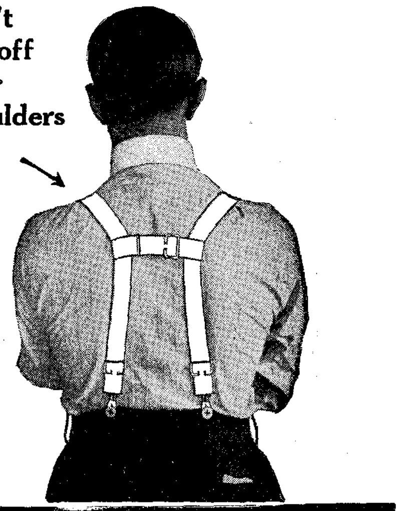

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He grew up as a boy in comparative luxury, and was sent abroad to school, living for several years in Europe, principally in Paris, where his life was largely devoted to self-amusement. When he returned to the coffee plantation he probably found life there dull and uninteresting, and it was not long before he took up politics, first advising and then openly advocating reforms in what he called an obsolete government. It is said that reduced circumstances in his family and the fact that he had no profession to fall back upon led him into politics for a living.

He first appeared as a leader in one of the cantons of Managua during a local election. There was a serious disturbance, and Zelaya was one of those who planned it. His activities excited the fears of the government leaders, and as there appears to be a wholesome respect for political trouble-makers in these Latin republics, Zelaya was accorded such marked attention that one dark night he disappeared.

President Charmora had banished him. Probably for his family's sake a worse fate was spared him. Zelaya immediately sought service under General Barrios, the then ruler of Guatemala, and through his foreign acquaintances obtained a commission in the Guatemalian army. There Zelaya served for a number of years, and got the training that made him the clever politician, the intriguer, the master of men, and the dashing soldier of fortune he became.

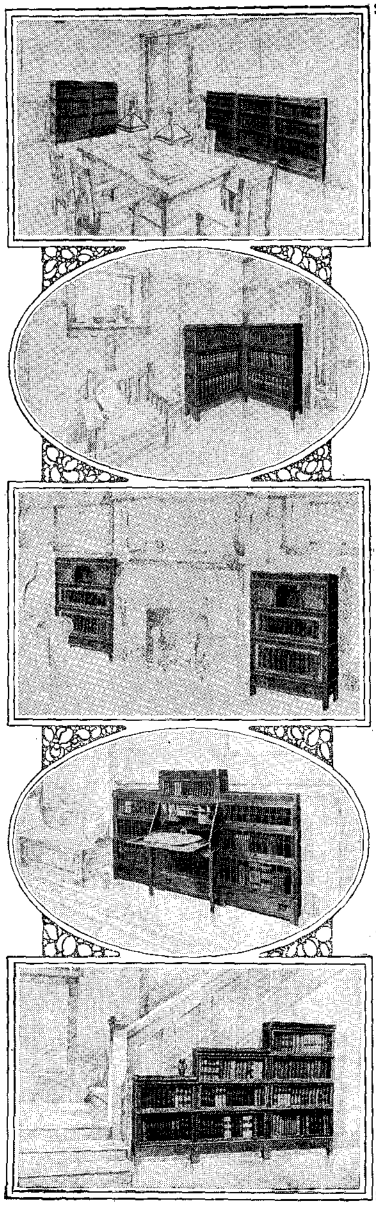
By garrisoning the towns in Guatemala, connecting them by telegraph wires, and organizing a strict military government, Barrios put an end to the revolutions that had terrorized and impoverished the country. Zelaya not only qualified as an officer in this army of pacification, but Barrios soon took him upon his personal staff, gave him commands, and thus afforded him every opportunity to observe the policy of a successful soldier and dictator.

Zelaya was with Barrios all through his plotting and planning to effect the unification of the Republics of Central America, and saw the final accomplishment of the scheme. He also witnessed the withdrawal of Salvador, and marched with Barrios at the head of 30,000 men, said to be the grandest army Central America ever saw, to attempt to drive the recalcitrant little Republic into the union. In the battle that followed General Barrios fell while leading his soldiers to victory, and Zelaya returned with the army to the capital of Guatemala, to be promoted and decorated for bravery on the field of battle.

Zelaya then returned to Nicaragua, lived in retirement for a while, but in 1893 turned against his fellow revolutionists, whom he had helped to defeat President Sacasa, and, with his own troops at his back, declared himself dictator, "reorganized the administration, and issued a proclamation to the people telling them that Nicaragua was about to develop its great natural resources and take its proper place among the nations of the western hemisphere." He has been in office ever since. He has controlled the legislature, the army, and the mayors of the principal cities and towns, levied assessments for the support of the Government and put those in prison who refused to pay. In order to procure more funds Zelaya had a law passed restricting the sale or manufacture of certain products, including liquors, tobacco, dynamite, powder, hides, and leather, to certain companies named by the Government, and in which, of course, he was personally interested. To quote further:

> Soap was one of the articles the Government placed under restricted sale, and this concession Zelaya awarded to his son-in-law. Matches were another. In Nicaragua gas is unknown, and electrical illumination is just being installed. Kerosene is the principal means for the illumination of dwellings and places of business. The Government demands that kerosene be purchased only from the company which has the concession to sell it, and, as it is an article that must be used by all, the monopoly is a great hardship upon all classes. For generations the people of the maritime districts made a living through the manufacture of salt by evaporating sea-water. The Government decree made this industry illegal, and rich and poor alike after that were forced to buy salt from a company. Hundreds of families were thus thrown out of an occupation. . . . . . .

(*Continued on page* 1108)



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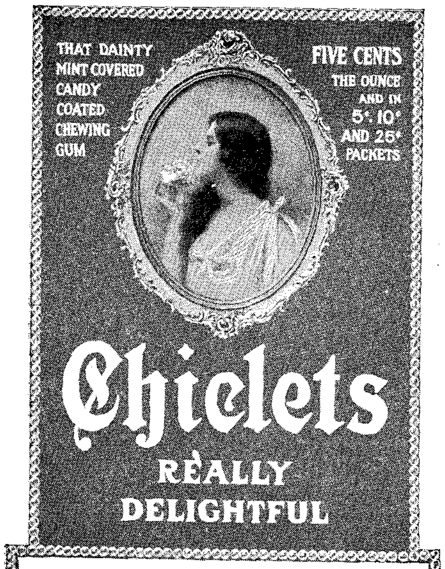

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(*Continued from page* 1105)

One of Zelaya's strongest traits is his persuasive power, and his ability to make residents of the country and others see that a goodly share of their property, if not the whole of it, should go to the support of the Government. Of course, Zelaya is the Government, and he does not have to render a strict accounting. He has not held fast to his position all these years without having to fight for it, nor has he disliked this belligerent life. He quite enjoys the distinction of being known far and near as a ruler who has "won his way with revolver and saber."

Of all that may be said against this man there is one trait of character that stands out unchallenged, and that is his personal bravery. The man does not live, unless it is Estrada, who has ever got so far as to hold a chain of towns in Nicaragua, and there are few, indeed, who ever dared to stand up against him. Zelaya never waited when he heard of a movement for his overthrow. He left his presidential chair and took command of his forces in person. He is a born fighter. He likes the uniform of his country and is proud of his record as a soldier. He should be, for it was in the uniform of a soldier that this man appeared before the people, and led them into the battles that won him the Presidency.

If he has been severe in his methods of keeping the discontented and the ambitious suppress, his most bitter enemies can not deny that he has opened up the country and brought it to the attention of foreign capitalists. To him is due the telegraph, the new railroad that is being built across the country, the enlargement of harbors on the Atlantic and Pacific Coasts, the herding of cattle, and the growth of the coffee industry.

OUR FORGOTTEN VICE-PRESIDENTS

WAS Milton thinking of our American Vice-Presidents when he wrote, "they also serve who only stand and wait."? The New York *Press* remarks that "James Schoolcraft Sherman, formerly a conspicuous man in politics, is said to be suffering much because of the obscurity into which he was cast by being elected Vice-President of the United States." In a letter Mr. Sherman complains of finding it "necessary to be identified at the United States post-office in the Capital of his own State," and tells of a subsequent experience in New York City. He was occupying a box in a theater with a party of friends, one of whom thought of informing the star that the Vice-President was in the house, and suggesting that it might be a good idea to direct some remarks at him. This gentleman found the door-man and gave him this message to be sent back to the stage. "The door-man took kindly to that suggestion," writes Mr. Sherman, "and said: 'Let me see, that is Mr. Fairbanks, is it not?' My friend's efforts to perpetuate a joke then and there ceased and in the shadow of obscurity I am unhappy."

The *Press* comments editorially upon this incident as follows:

> Mr. Sherman's grievance is not novel. Any one who achieves the Vice-Presidency, or has it thrust upon him, must be of philosophic disposition and prepared to resign himself to the stern fate that dooms him to blush more or less unseen. Nobody may hope to be distinguished merely by the fact that he is Vice-President. On the contrary, the office itself suppresses individuality except in rare cases.
>
> Mr. Roosevelt complained bitterly when he was put in the solitary confinement of a political dungeon wherein so many statesmen have been buried, and told the story about the old man who had two sons—one of them went to sea, the other became Vice-President, and neither was ever heard of again. Relatively speaking, Mr. Roosevelt was lost to the world for a period until the fate which all Vice-Presidents dread drove him again into the spotlight. Mr. Fairbanks gained most of his limited fame after he was condemned to solitude by performing a duty in no way connected with his exalted isolation—namely, mixing up a few cocktails for his guests. Mr. Sherman was known mainly as being a "good fellow"—but Vice-Presidents may not hope to preserve such a reputation when they are dragged into an office whose dignity is more consequential than its responsibilities.

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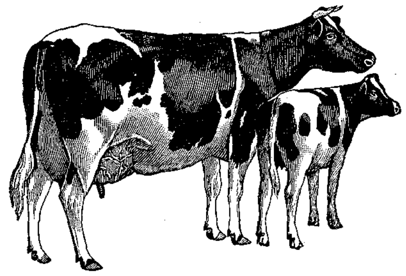

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"Well, your honor, I found myself in a desperate quandary. His prescription said 'a spoonful every hour,' and I had no timepiece."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Too Expensive.—FARMER (to editor of local paper)—"I want to put a notice in your newspaper o' the death of my brother. What's yer price?"

EDITOR—"Ten shillings and sixpence an inch, sir."

FARMER—"Oh, I can't afford that; my brother was six feet two."—*M. A. P.*

In Desperate Straits.—"What do you think of a man with a rip in his coat and only three buttons on his vest?"

"He should either get married or divorced."—*Boston Transcript.*

Her Own Fault.—MISTRESS—"I don't want you to have so much company. You have more callers in a day than I have in a week."

DOMESTIC—"Well, mum, perhaps if you'd try to be a little more agreeable you'd have as many friends as I have."—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

True Friendship.—"Why did you tell your friend that the dressmaker had totally ruined your dress?"

"Oh, I simply thought it would make her happy."—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Striking For Home.—An Irish recruit who ran at the first shot in his first battle was unmercifully laughed at for his cowardice by the whole regiment, but he was equal to the occasion.

"Run, is it?" he repeated, scornfully. "Faith, an' I didn't, nayther. I just observed the gineral's express orders. He told us, 'Strike for home and yer counthry,' and I sthruck for home.

"Thim what sthruck for their counthry is there yet."—*Harper's Magazine.*

Business is Business.—COUNT (to the matrimonial agent)—"One other point. I am living out of the country; my intended must be shipped to me. Are your terms F. O. B. do you pay the freight?"—*Fliegende Blaetter.*

Eskitology

A little igloo now and then
Is relished by the Eskimen,
—*Nashville Tennessean.*

A little whale oil, well frappéd,
Is relished by the Eskimaid.
—*Washington Herald.*

A little gumdrop, this is truth,
Is relished by the Eskitooth.
—*Detroit Free Press.*

A little blubber, raw or b'iled,
Is relished by the Eskichild.
—*Cleveland Plain Dealer.*

The all of which shows just how hard
The grind is for the Eskibard.
—*Buffalo Evening News.*

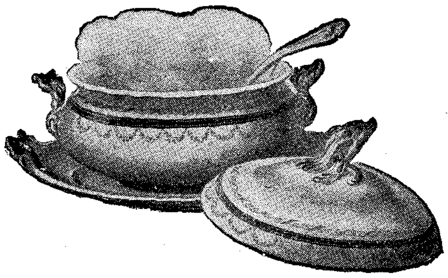
But poets might detect a gap,
'Tween truth and Peary's Eskimap.
—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

And think that Peary, in straits dire,
Rejoiced to find an Eskiliar.
—*Florida Times-Union.*

A little pemmican to chaw
Is welcomed by the Eskima.
—*Chicago Record-Herald.*

We could keep this up all fall
But fear 'twould make the Eskibawl.
—*St. Louis Times.*

'Tis said two gumdrops and a knife
Will buy a man an Eskiwife.
—*Houston Post.*



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Perfectly Frank.—From an advertisement of a café (in the program of the Gaiety Theater, Toronto):

"OPEN TILL MIDTIGHT."

—*Punch.*

The Best Authority.—MISS ROGERS—"How did you imagine anything so beautiful as the angel in your picture?"

ARTIST—"Got an engaged man to describe his fiancée to me."—*Brooklyn Life.*

Placing the Emphasis.—"You don't know what that's a picture of, Johnny?" said Mrs. Lapsling, in a tone of reproof. "You ought to read your ancient history more. That is the temple of Dinah at Emphasis."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Patriotic.—A stranger in Milwaukee, seeing an Irishman at work in the street, asked him what was the population of the town.

"Oh, about forty thousand," was the reply.

"Forty thousand! It must certainly have more than that," said the visitor.

"Well," said the Irishman, "it wud be about two hundred and seventy-five thousand if ye were to count the Dutch."—*Philadelphia Record.*

"He Laughs Best ——."—Tommy came out of a room in which his father was tacking down carpet. He was crying lustily.

"Why, Tommy, what's the matter?" asked his mother.

"P-p-p-papa hit his finger with the hammer," sobbed Tommy.

"Well, you needn't cry at a thing like that," comforted the mother. "Why didn't you laugh?"

"I did," sobbed Tommy disconsolate.—*The Housekeeper.*

Where Charity Seeketh Her Own.—MRS. BROWN—"We're so glad to see you give all the scraps to the cat, Susan!"

THE NEW TREASURE—"Wot I ses, mum, is—be good to the cat, and you may save 'arf your washing up."—*Tit-Bits.*

Anatomical

"'Tis a curious fact," said a government shark,
As he read about commons and peers,
"That an Englishman votes with his ayes and his noes,
And expresses applause with his 'ears."—
—*Harvard Lampoon.*

Mangled Mythology

The Centaur would be just the thing
A runaway to stop;
To-day he'd make and no mistake,
A handy mounted cop.
—*Kansas City Journal.*

Old Argus in the baseball field
Would simply be a peach;
Should three men be on bases he
Could keep an eye on each.
—*Boston Transcript.*

Mercury would be up-to-date
And flying records beat;
He'd show us how to aviate
And get there with both feet.
—*A. H.*

Old Midas could be a good chum—
Would we could have such!
No matter how hard up we were
We would not mind his touch.
—*Houston Post.*

Circe—but no, we'll cut her out—
A thought our memory jogs—
Street cars and sich beat any witch
At turning men to hogs.
—*Syracuse Herald.*

Of all the list Diogenes
Is needed least again;
'Tis plain to see that he would be
A failure now, as then.
—*Buffalo News.*

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The Useful and Beautiful Holiday Gift

In holiday boxes unequalled for their striking beauty. Greatly lower your Christmas expense, yet maintain the high standard of your gifts.
Excelling by far all our previous beautiful holiday boxes. Three designs by Leon Moran—"The Lady in Yellow," "Fair Rosamond," and "The Bachelor Girl."
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Send 25c for our beautiful 1910 calendar having all these superb box designs.

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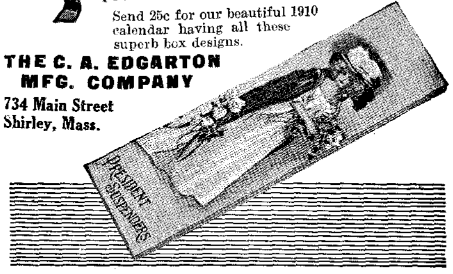

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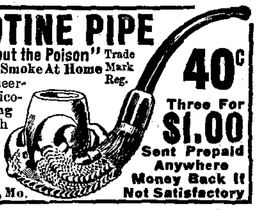

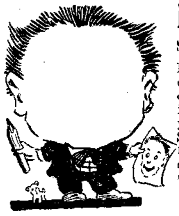

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The W. L. Evans School of Cartooning
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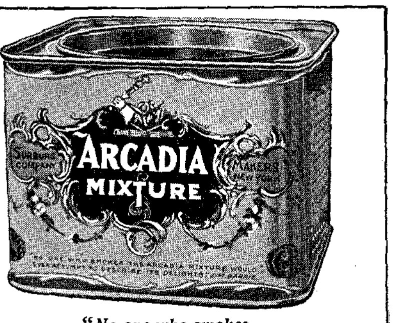

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The Modern Mountaineer

The shades of night were falling fast
(As has been mentioned in the past)
When through an Alpine village blew
A Climber with a retinue.
He did not bear through snow and ice
A banner with a strange device;
Nor did he roar "Excelsior!"
(As has been mentioned heretofore),
But tended strictly to his job,
Which was to gain the mountain's nob.

Behind him on the weary jog
There toiled a faithful blonde stenog;
Likewise there puffed a not'ry pub,
Provided by the Alpine Club,
Who saw the Climber did not cheat,
And swore him every thousand feet.
Roped to a yodeling Alpine guide,
The trio scaled the mountain side.

At dawn the Climber topped the crag
And waved the Climbers'-Union flag;
Dictated to the blonde stenog,
Made affidavit, "S'help me, Bob!"
That he had gained the mountain's nob;
And Bill, the guide, to make things sure,
Was witness to his signature.
"That ought to hold the 'Show me' bunch,"
The Climber murmured. "Now for lunch!"

—*Chicago Tribune.*

Kermit and I are Out

["The Roosevelt hunting-party is tired to death and ready to quit," says a returned African traveler. "Roosevelt greatly regrets to hear of the stories of wanton slaughter of animals which have been given out."]

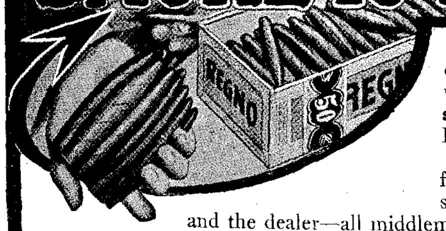
Pack up our trophies, Kermit, and bale them good and stout,
I'm getting sick of the slaughter; it's time we were pulling out.
Put in those lion peltries, the hides of the dig-dig, too,
The elephant tusks and snake-skins and monkeys, and birds we slew.
And do not forget the records I ordered you to prepare,
Lest some one declare us liars and say we were never there.
So, pack up our duffle, Kermit, and nothing of worth o'erlook,
For I've read of the fate of Peary and the doubters of Dr. Cook.

I regret all the criticisms America makes so free.
This gabble of "wanton slaughter" is getting too much for me.
Of course 'tis the work of knockers denouncing my honored name,
As only a bloody butcher who delights to deplete the game.
I, who have slain the lion and wrestled with cheetahs, too,
And captured all sorts of critters to stock up the Yankee zoo!
And detailed in thrilling stories how every combat occurred,
All featured in *Scribbler's Monthly* at only a plunk a word!

So, pack up our trophies, Kermit, and let us no longer roam;
I'm sick of the way they're knocking, and long to be starting home.
The papers are giving columns to Peary and Cook, I see,
And Jeffries comes in for mention, but nary a word of me!
I'm out of the headlines, Kermit, where once I was strictly "it,"
And the fear that folks will forget me brings on a conniption fit!
So, pack up our trophies, Kermit, and all of our baggage check,
'Tis time that the world discovered that Teddy is still on deck.

—*Los Angeles Express.*

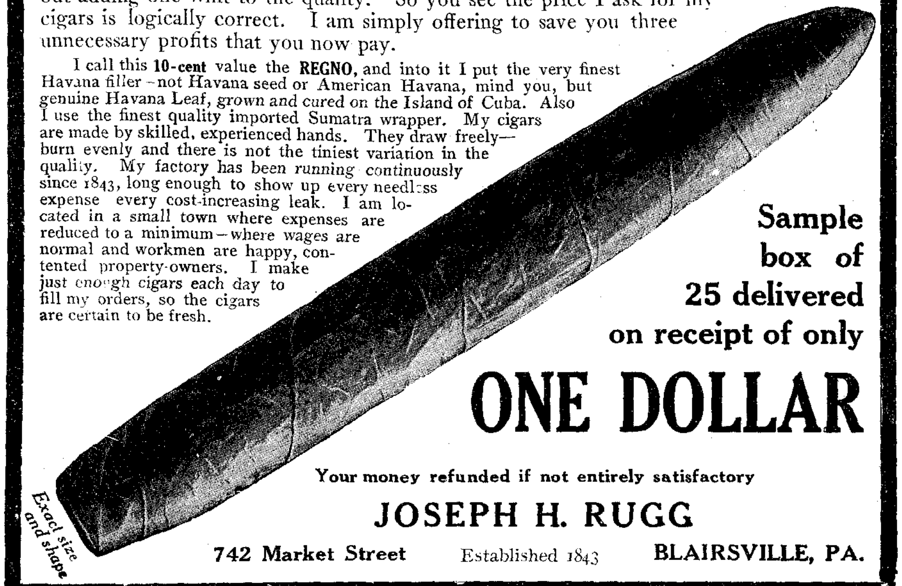
SMOKE 10 Then DECIDE



I claim that the cigar I offer you for 4 cents is equal in every way to the one for which your dealer charges 10c. I want you to **smoke 10 and then decide** whether or not I am right.

The dealers' 10-cent straight is the manufacturer's 4-cent cigar—the difference represents three profits—the jobber, his salesman and the dealer—all middlemen who add to the price without adding one whit to the quality. So you see the price I ask for my cigars is logically correct. I am simply offering to save you three unnecessary profits that you now pay.

I call this **10-cent** value the **REGNO**, and into it I put the very finest Havana filler—not Havana seed or American Havana, mind you, but genuine Havana Leaf, grown and cured on the Island of Cuba. Also I use the finest quality imported Sumatra wrapper. My cigars are made by skilled, experienced hands. They draw freely—burn evenly and there is not the tiniest variation in the quality. My factory has been running continuously since 1843, long enough to show up every needless expense every cost-increasing leak. I am located in a small town where expenses are reduced to a minimum—where wages are normal and workmen are happy, contented property-owners. I make just enough cigars each day to fill my orders, so the cigars are certain to be fresh.



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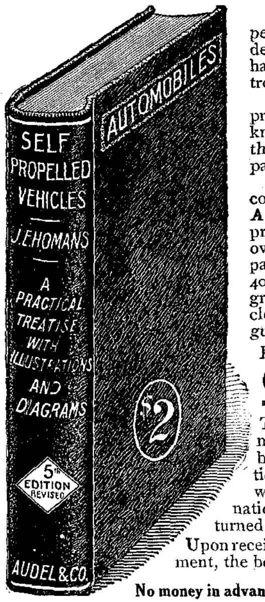

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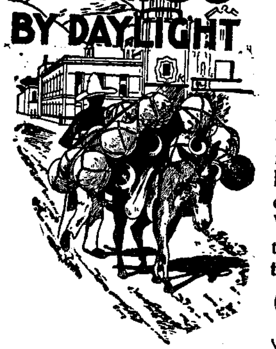

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Program giving full information on request.

CHARLES H. GATES, Toledo, O.

What Troubled Him.—A Trenton couple were married the other day, and all their friends remarked, "They will certainly be very happy—they have waited for each other a very long while."

They had. Having a strong Yankee strain, the old-time young people had decided that they would not be married until the aggregate savings amounted to enough to buy and furnish a house, and their earnings had never been large. Every evening through the years, however, the young man had arrived at his lady love's house promptly at eight o'clock and remained until eleven—his coming was as sure as the coming of the night.

On the evening of the marriage a friend observed the bridegroom wandering about his new front yard in a restless manner, and with a very dejected expression.

"Why, what's the matter, old man?" he asked. "You should be the happiest man alive to-day at least, and you look like a mute at a funeral."

The bridegroom started.

"Er—of course. I am very happy!" he asserted.

"Then why these glooms?"

"Well, to tell you the truth, Bill," the bridegroom said in a burst of confidence, "I was just wondering where I am to spend my evenings hereafter!"—*New York Herald.*

Branded For the Burning.—"The circulation is enormous," said the enterprising agent. "Every week this periodical reaches something like three million fireplaces."

"I don't doubt but what you mean firesides," replied the lady. "But I guess I won't take it today."—*The Housekeeper.*

CURRENT EVENTS

Foreign

November 27.—The Spanish Cabinet decides gradually to withdraw its troops from Morocco.

The tunnels of the trans-Andean Arica-La Paz Railroad in Chile are pierced.

November 30.—The British House of Lords reject the Budget by a vote of 350 to 75.

December 1.—Hubert Latham ascends to a height of about 1,600 feet in an aeroplane flight near Mourmelon, France.

Several villages in Asiatic Turkey are destroyed by an earthquake.

December 2.—The Italian Cabinet, headed by Premier Giolitti, resigns.

The United States and Chile sign a protocol referring the Alsop claim to King Edward of England for arbitration.

The British House of Commons passes by a vote of 349 to 134 Premier Asquith's resolution denouncing the rejection of the budget by the Peers as a usurpation of the rights of the Commons and a breach of the Constitution.

Domestic

November 26.—Speaker Cannon denounces the "insurgents" in a speech at Kansas City.

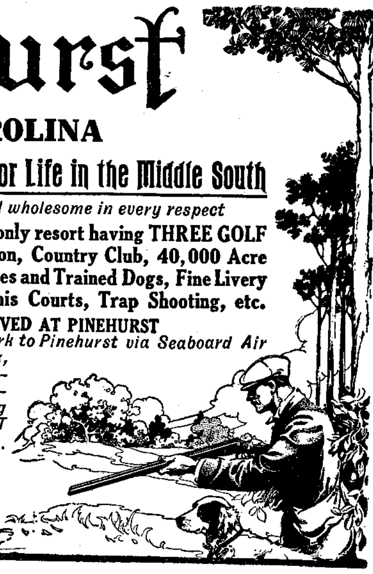
November 27.—Secretary Ballinger restores to public entry one million acres of land in Montana.

November 29.—The Secretary of the Navy announces a plan for the reorganization of the department.

November 30.—In his annual report Secretary Wilson finds that the value of farm products in the country has increased since 1908 by $869,000,000, and reports the results of an investigation of the high price of meat.

December 1.—Secretary Knox recognizes the belligerency of the Nicaraguan revolutionists and dismisses Zelaya's envoy in the United States.

Travel and Resort Directory



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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the correct use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

☞ *Inquirers desiring prompt answers will be accommodated on prepaying postage.*

"H. L. Q.," Richmond, Va.—"Is the pronoun 'I' correctly used in the sentence, 'Save a room for my wife and I'?"

The error in grammar to be noted in this sentence is probably a result of the frequent use of the expression, "my wife and I." The pronoun, however, should be in the objective case, object of the preposition "for." To be correct the sentence should read, 'Save a room for my wife and me."

When a verb has two or more nominatives connected by *or* or *nor*, it must agree with them singly, and not as if taken together. Hence, the verb in the sentence to which you refer should be in the singular number.

"M. I. S.," Anamosa, Ia.—The point raised in your query concerning the words "times" and "minus" used arithmetically, has been the subject of much discussion among grammarians. The word "time" is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1889, col. 3, def. 8), as follows: "An instance of taking, doing, counting, or mentioning; renewal of an action, or addition of a number to itself; a case of recurrence or repetition; as, 'You may succeed next *time*.' 'Three *times* a day.' 'Seventy *times* seven.'" Goold Brown, in his "Grammar of English Grammars," says: "The construction of the word appears to be such as is common to many nouns of time, of value, or of measure; which, in their relation to other words, seem to resemble adverbs, but which are usually said to be governed by prepositions understood: as, 'Three days later,' *i.e.*, 'Later *by* three days.' 'Five *times* ten,' *i.e.*, 'Ten *by* five times.'" The consensus of opinion would appear to be in favor of considering the word as a noun in the objective case, governed by a preposition understood.

"Minus" is defined by the STANDARD DICTIONARY (p. 1129, col 3), as an *adjective*, in the following manner: "Lessened (by a specific amount); less: with *by* understood." Goold Brown considers the word "minus" a preposition, with the meaning of "less" or "without," as, "He was *minus* his coat."

Either one of the two following sentences is correct, one indicating the active form and the other the passive form of the verb: "I was graduated from college," or "I graduated from college," the latter form having lately come into good usage.

"Subscriber," East Liverpool, O.—"Kindly state which of the following sentences is correct: 'There *are* bread and butter on the table,' or, 'There *is* bread and butter on the table.' What are the correct pronunciations of the following words: *foyer*, *chauffeur*, *chauffeuse?* Where is the accent in the word pianola, and also in the word *automobile?*"

Much literary authority can be quoted in favor of the singular form of the verb in such instances as you mention, especially if the nouns follow the verb, and this is a question which frequently appears among the various inquiries. A few illustrations which support the singular form of the verb are as follows:

"*Toll*, *tribute*, and *custom* was paid unto them."—Ezra iv. 20.

"Whose icy *current* and compulsive *course*
Ne'er *feels* retiring ebb, but *keeps* due on."
—Shakespeare.

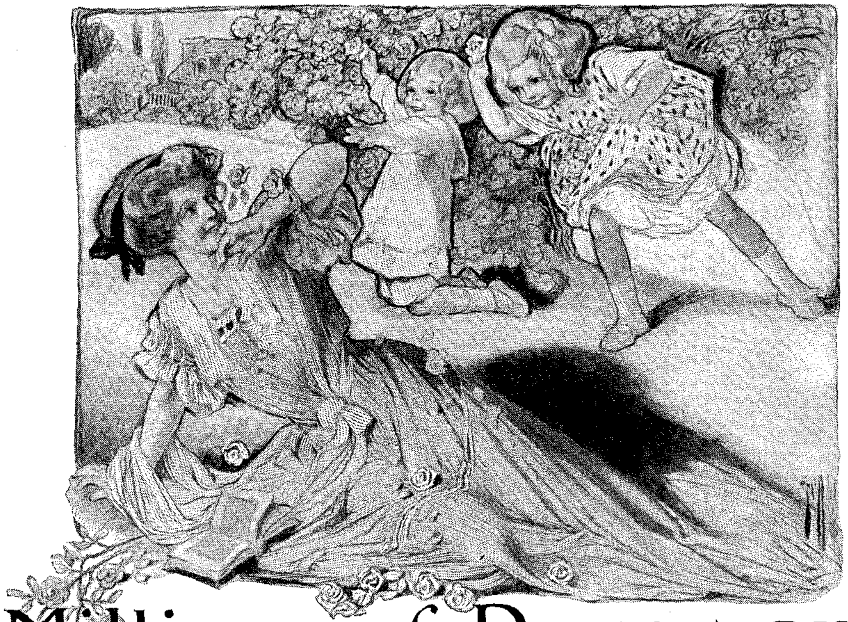
"Wonderful *was* the patience, fortitude, self-denial, *and* bravery of our ancestors."—Webster's Hist. of U. S., p. 118.

"There *is* the proper noun, and the common noun. There *is* the singular noun, and the plural noun."—Emmons' Gram., p. 11.

In view of the fact that there is the support of so much literary authority, and also, that in the instance you mention the two nominatives are so closely connected (note the first two quotations), we would incline toward the opinion that the singular form of the verb could be used; as, "There *is* bread and butter on the table." Similar combinations could be mentioned, such as "pen and ink," or "name and address," wherein the connection is very close.

The pronunciations are as follows: fwa″yê′ (a as in arm, e as in eight); shof′fur′ (o as in note, u as in burn); shof″furz′. The accent falls upon the *o* in pianola, and upon the *-bile* in automobile when this word is used as a noun.

Travel and Resort Directory



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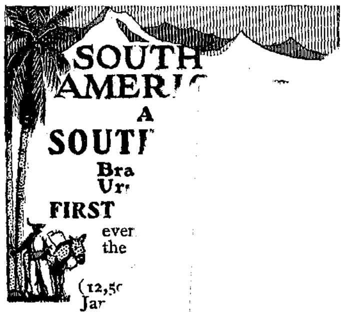

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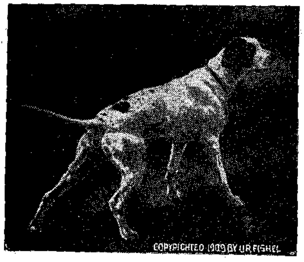

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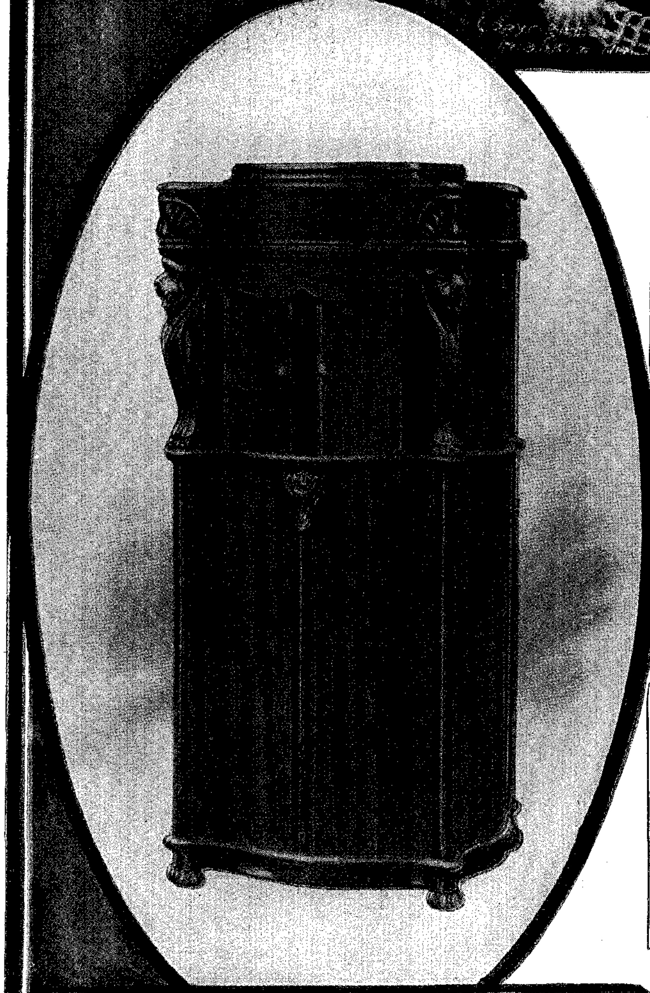

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